The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

May 13, 1939

Shanghai and Europe

BY JOHN AHLERS

Confusion on Neutrality

AN EDITORIAL

The New Military Alliance

Nippon Terror in Hankow

BY OBSERVER

Hongkong is War-Conscious

BY ANNA GINSBOURG

Nanyang Swells War Chest

BY WM. E. FISHER

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Volume 88 Number 11

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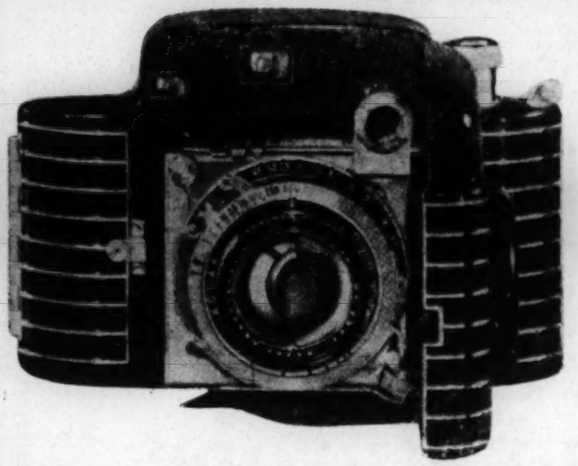

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What People Are Saying

Comments from Readers on Current Topics are cordially invited; their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of the *China Weekly Review*.

IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA

To the Editor:

I noticed that an article in **The Review** of April 29 drew attention to Chinese complaints regarding treatment of Chinese travelers passing through Indo-China. From the experiences which some of my friends had I am able to confirm the truth of these allegations, and I think that your readers may be interested in learning some more details regarding this matter.

Before me is a letter written by a gentleman who was received and seen through the customs by the Chinese Consul-General at Haiphong. For this reason he was not molested in any way, yet he could not fail to notice the treatment meted out to his fellow-passengers. Apparently, one is not supposed to have anything new in one's luggage or on one's person. Only two or three razor-blades are permitted. Even new toothbrushes are taxed. To carry matches is absolutely prohibited. If a passenger happens to have a match-box with him, the individual matches are sometimes counted and a fine assessed accordingly! In some cases, freshly ironed and starched shirts were taxed as "new." One gentleman was fined five piastres (about ten Chinese Dollars) for carrying two tins of fruit—only one being allowed.

Generally, the Annamites are worse behaved than their French masters and are likely to treat well-dressed persons especially with more than the usual spite. There seem to be no definite regulations governing the assessment of taxes and fines. If a passenger tries to explain or to argue, the fine is immediately doubled and if he persists, is doubled once more. Persons refusing to pay these fines are threatened with "imprisonment". Whether or not these threats have ever been carried out, the writer of the letter did not know.

As is to be expected, bribery is also rampant. Various forms are in use, in order to secure better treatment for the travelers, my informant writes. In some cases, trunks are simply turned upside down and emptied on the dirty floor, in order to "facilitate" Customs control! Naturally, the traveler has to put everything back unaided. In order to avoid molestations of this kind, some travelers put banknotes into the "prohibited" matchboxes and these are duly confiscated. Others conceal banknotes in their palm before shaking hands with the Customs officials. I think that by publishing these facts you will do a real service to the Chinese communities in Shanghai and elsewhere.

JOHN D.

Shanghai, May 6, 1939

NIPPON SOLDIERS WEARY

To the Editor:

Reports have been current that the Japanese soldiers in China are utterly weary of the war. Early in March I spoke to a friend here in Changchow. His house is near the Japanese Gendarmerie Headquarters and he made the acquaintance of a Japanese soldier who was transferred here from Shanghai last December. This soldier is a university graduate.

He sees my friend often and they chat together. One day, in the midst of conversation, he fell into a melancholy moon and soon the tears began running down his cheeks. Sorrowfully he told my friend that he had parents, brothers, sisters and a fiancee in Japan. He was afraid that he might be killed and never see them again. His one desire was to go back to his native land.

This example shows that at least some of the Japanese troops in China are homesick. How can an army fight on the battlefield when the soldiers are weary of the war?

S. N. CHIANG

Changchow, Kiangsu,
April 28, 1939

STOPPED AT EQUATOR?

To the Editor:

In your editorial columns of April 29, reference was made to the mandated islands in the Pacific. As I understand it, German possessions in the Pacific were partly given to Japan and partly to Australia and New Zealand.

Those given to Japan are all located **north of the equator.** They include four groups, namely, the Mariana islands, the Marshall islands, the Caroline islands and Pelew islands.

The issue caused hot discussion at the Peace Conference, but Mr. Hughes (Australian Prime Minister) won the battle by stopping the Japanese at the equator.

My argument may seem to be too academic, but when "South Pacific" is printed in black and white it confuses the mind of your readers.

T. E. H.

Shanghai, May 8, 1939

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

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Serious Confusion of Opinion Indicated in Congressional Neutrality Probe

A little Chinese magazine in the English language, called the *China Forum*, published in Chungking, printed an editorial in its April 15 issue which should be read by all Americans. The editorial was headed, "Confusion of Opinion in U. S. A.," and indicated quite accurately the impression in Chinese intellectual circles regarding the recent hearings in Congress on the question of revising or amending the Neutrality Act which was passed by Congress five years ago with the object of preventing the United States from becoming involved in another world war.

It has now developed that the Neutrality Act, designed to prevent the U. S. from becoming involved in war, is likely to have an opposite effect in tying the President's hands and preventing him from taking action which might head off a war by allying the United States with peace-loving Democratic nations. Fear has been expressed that legally-enforced neutrality might leave the United States in a dangerously isolated situation faced by a coalition of totalitarian states intent upon despoiling the American continents of their national treasures.

The impression created in China's national capital by the debates in Congress on the subject of neutrality has been that of a "lamentable war of conflicting ideas raging through the length and breadth of the country." To quote, "the opinions of public leaders in America are so divided over the question of isolation or participation in world affairs that it apparently will take a long time to adopt a positive policy against the Fascist offensive . . . this is most regrettable as much valuable time will be wasted!

Chinese leaders in civil life as well as in the government were greatly encouraged when Col. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of State, appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and urged a policy to curb aggression. He urged the United States to abandon isolation and take sides in any foreign conflict threatening the safety and defense of the United States . . . any nation violating treaties with the United States should be designated as an aggressor . . . the President should be given wider discretionary powers to place embargoes on arms shipments to aggressors . . . this was the only logical policy for a powerful nation such as the United States to take."

But the elation resulting from Col. Stimson's declaration was quickly changed to gloom when Senator Hiram Johnson, Republican isolationist from California declared that he wouldn't be willing to grant the President the discretionary power "to put us in a position where he can take us into a war." Bernard Baruch, Wall Street financier, who also appeared before the Committee, added further to the gloom in patriotic Chinese circles when he declared that the United States "should not court war by invoking economic penalties against aggressors, because an economic war would lead to military conflict."

According to the Chungking journal, the Chinese realize that the sentiments against cooperation were inspired by a sincere desire to safeguard the peace of the

Uncle Sam's "Fire Fighters"

THEY'LL KEEP THE SPARKS AWAY — IF WE'LL ONLY LET 'EM!
WAR
OLD MAN ATLANTIC
2000 MILES OF OCEAN
OLD MAN PACIFIC
3000 MILES OF OCEAN

From the Chicago Tribune

United States, "but there was a serious mistake involved in the fear that cooperation or participation in world affairs would involve the United States in warfare . . . it apparently has not occurred to the isolationists that a more constructive path towards world peace might be found by positive efforts in cooperation with similarly-minded nations to curb aggression." . . . Continuing, the editor of the Chungking magazine said,

"Perhaps the average man or woman has no time to analyze the intricate details of the Neurrality legislation. But even common sense would clearly show that cooperation with other Powers to stop aggression is the logical policy for the United States to take. In the present world, respect for law and observance of the pledged

word have sunk to an extremely low level, if they have not actually disappeared. Armed force, being used as an instrument for aggrandizement, will have repercussions over every part of the world. Under these circumstances, the isolationists' program of seeking safety or security in a hermitlike existence among the nations of the world is wholly beyond the realm of possibility. For that would mean a voluntary surrender of America's legitimate rights and interests, which in effect amounts to complete self-renunciation. Secretary Hull himself considers isolation a fruitful source of insecurity "For while we may seek to withdraw from participation in world affairs," he said, "we cannot thereby withdraw from the world itself."

"Furthermore, the measures that the isolationists are recommending to Congress would inevitably beat down attempts, made in the name of international decency, to distinguish between honest and dishonest governments and to permit aid to nations clearly struggling for self-preservation against foreign aggression. Superficially, those measures are designed to keep the United States from the dangers of war. But in effect the aggressor nations will derive an assurance from them that the United States would readily agree if they remake the world according to their own wishes. Thus, if isolationism should triumph in the United States, it will inevitably pave the way for further triumphs of lawlessness, brutal force, and war.

"The logical thing for the United States to do is to enter into active cooperation with similarly minded nations to curb aggression. In the past few weeks, Britain has stiffened her attitude vis-a-vis the Fascist Powers. She has definitely embarked on the path of international cooperation so that effective measures might eventually be marshalled against the aggressive Powers. The success of the new British policy, however, depends to a large extent upon the cooperation of the United States. The American people must overcome their traditional abhorrance of "entanglements" abroad. The world today is an indivisible whole, so much so that if the American people really want peace, they must throw in their weight to aid the righteous parties in other parts of the world. At present, there is nothing more constructive and beneficial to the United States than to cooperate with Great Britain.

"And such a cooperation must not be defeated by the argument that Britain would take advantage of the United States by inducing her into the British camp. There is no such thing as one Power inducing another. When the United States agrees to cooperate with other Powers, it means that she wants to fight for certain principles which she holds dear to her heart. The desire of the American people for peace is a worthy one. But when peace is threatened, its preservation demands thought, toil, and struggle. Peace would not come by the negative method of inaction. The world is now clearly divided between two conflicting ways of life—on the one hand, the primal law of tooth and fang, and on the other, the way of cooperation, moral restraint, and human brotherhood. There is no doubt that the United States supports the latter. So long as that is true, she should throw in her weight to strengthen that way of life. Nothing short of a resolute stand for solemn contractual obligations between nations, restraint of might by principles of humanity, and universal acceptacne of a code of law and morality should be the basis of American foreign policy. The existing confusion of thought, which wastes time and brings indecision in its train, is bound to produce disastrous results."

HEARINGS SOON CONCLUDED

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee concluded its hearings on the question of American neutrality on May 8, but is continuing its study of possible methods of revising the neutrality act. The House Committee, however, is continuing its hearings to the end of the present week in order to listen to statements by Secretary of War, Harry H. Woodring (at secret session) and Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, who was expected to outline the Administration's viewpoint. Prof. James Shotwell, expert on international law was the last witness to appear before the Senate Committee. According to *Havas* report the chief interest of the Senate Committee was to draft a project that might be expected to rally a majority of votes in Congress.

A witness before the House Foreign Relations Committee who aroused more enthusiastic applause than anyone else who has appeared was Mrs. Geraldine Fitch, wife of George Fitch, wartime Y. M. C. A. secretary who went through the capture and sack of Nanking by the Japanese Army and is now in Chungking. Mrs. Fitch told the members of the Committee that enactment of the proposed Neutrality Law, designed to facilitate shipments of arms and war materials to Britain and France, would, unless amended so as to curb Japan's purchases of similar materials, "create a psychological effect that might be disastrous in China." She declared that an American policy of "nothing to Japan and nothing from Japan" would put an end to Japanese aggression very quickly. She urged the United States to take positive action to halt aggressor nations and said that if Congress was unwilling to do this, she would favor enactment of the Pittman "cash and carry" proposal, providing the Far Eastern situation was dealt with separately. She insisted that an embargo on war materials to Japan "would not involve the United States, in war, but that we *would* soon become involved in war if we didn't stop helping the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo axis." Mrs. Fitch presented to the Committee numerous petitions urging aid to China, one of the petitions containing the names of 175,000 persons in New York City alone.

In concluding her testimony, Mrs. Fitch expressed the opinion that Japan would not be able to turn elsewhere for supplies, particularly the Netherlands Indies, in the event of an American embargo, "because Japan could not obtain credits elsewhere. She said that Japan's financial status was so precarious that she could not establish credits in other countries.

At the conclusion of Mrs. Fitch testimony a newspaper man and former employe of the State Department, named James Miller, told the committee that the U. S. $25,000,000 loan to China was "unneutral" and that the Chinese Government "deserved annihilation." No reason was given in the *United Press* message for Miller's outburst.

The executive Committee of the American Legion in a meeting at Indianapolis on May 6 went on record that regulations should be adopted at once preventing the further shipment of scrap iron from the United States. The Legion Committee also recommended that 300,000 American youths now enrolled in some 3,000 Civilian Conservation Corps, should be "militarized," that is, given definite military status. The War Department had previously opposed such a measure.

THE "CASH AND CARRY" CLAUSE

Owing to the automatic expiration of the so-called "cash and carry" clause in the present Neutrality Act, Senator Arthur Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, introduced a bill in Congress on May 5 providing for re-enactment of the provision. The old clause expired on May 1. It provided that the President, following proclamation that a state of war existed, should prohibit American ships from transporting materials from American ports to belligerent nations and that all materials purchased should be paid for prior to shipment form U. S. ports. The object was to prevent American ships from entering war zones and also to prevent American citizens from granting credits to belligerents that might have a tendency to drag the United States into war.

SHORTAGE OF STEEL IN JAPAN

There is already a serious shortage of steel and other metals in Japan and this shortage is seriously hampering the Japanese shipbuilding program, according to report of William C. Affeld, Jr., U. S. Vice-Consul stationed at Kobe, Japan. Mr. Affeld's report, made public by the Department of Commerce at Washington, stated that Japan's recent action in nationalizing certain iron mines had indicated the nation's anxiety over the situation. He said that Japan's iron ore requirements this year would exceed 7,500,000 tons, of which domestic production would only be able to supply 2,600,000 tons.

Referring again to the Neutrality Law, Senator Bennet Clark, Democratic isolationist of Missouri, charged President Roosevelt with "flagrantly disregarding the provisions in the act by failing to invoke the law in the Sino-Japanese conflict." He urged retention of the present Act with an amendment giving Congress power to invoke the law in the event the President failed to do so.

U. S. SHOULD ACT AGAINST JAPAN

Widespread interest was aroused by the unanimous adoption of a resolution by the powerful United States Chamber of Commerce in Washington urging the Government to take action against Japan to remove present barriers to American trade in China which have been deliberately imposed by Japan.

The resolution declared that "every possible effort should be made to develop and maintain trading and business opportunities for Americans in China equal to those of any other nations, in accordance with traditional American policy and America's international agreements."

"Restrictions now imposed in some parts of China are so drastic and unfair to American interests," the resolution said, "that the Government should be urged to take steps which will result in the removal of such restrictions and the re-opening of the Chinese markets which are now closed to American trade.

"Measures already taken by the Government for the protection of American lives and interests in China are to be commended."

The chamber also unanimously adopted a resolution urging the immediate repeal of the United States Silver Purchase Act in connection with the purchase of foreign silver.

"The Act was intended to raise the proportion of silver in our monetary system to one-fourth the total value of our monetary stock," the resolution said. "Notwithstanding the high acquisitions of foreign silver under this act through the expenditure of more than $1,000,000,000, the proportion of silver in the country's monetary stock is still about as far behind the one-fourth ratio as when the act was passed.

"The Act, in so far as it relates to the purchase of foreign silver, should be repealed. This would not interfere with the purchase of newly mined domestic silver."

Credit for promoting the resolution favoring action against Japan was given to C. H. French, former American businessman in Shanghai and ex-chairman of the American Chamber of Commerce, who is now in Washington. Mr. French, who is vice-president of the Chinese-American Trade Council, said that if China retains her sovereignty, the country would eclipse every other nation in the world as a market for American goods within the next generation. He also said that the Philippines would shortly excel Japan as a market for American merchandise. Japan, in his opinion had "probably reached its peak and would soon take a downward trend . . . . but should Japan win the present war, America would not only lose its market in China but also in the Philippines . . . . moreover we would shortly be forced into a war of self-defense which would be infinitely costly in blood and treasure . . . . I venture to state that there is no other country in which the United States has so much at stake as in China. . . . Nowhere else in the world are we confronted with such compelling reasons for taking immediate and effective action to safeguard our interests."

STATEMENT OF ST. LOUIS EDITOR

Considerable interest was aroused by a statement before the House Foreign Relations Committee by Irving Brant, editor of the St. Louis *Star-Times* who urged Congressional action to aid China and the Democratic nations of Europe.

Mr. Brant urged the immediate strengthening of the nation's neutrality laws. "When you are offered a new world order whose traits, civilization and justice are derived from the military activities of Germany, Italy and Japan, you are faced with a combination for the mastery of the world," he said, adding that if the Totalitarian Powers succeed in their aims, the British Navy would disappear. "The British Navy," he said, "has always been our first line of defence for the Monroe Doctrine."

Mr. Brant said the United States would be unable to build a Navy large enough to keep Germany, Italy and Japan out of South America alone.

He said Japan's policy of southward expansion was the Japanese counterpart of Germany's drive to the east. Japan's purpose, he said, is to "seize the Netherlands East Indies, eliminate the British from Singapore and control the approaches to Australia. With Japan in possession of a string of islands, Malaya, Australia and the Philippines would be boxed in a Japanese sea and Japan would have oil to supply her Navy."

It was freely predicted in Washington, according to *United Press*, that there would be no general revision of neutrality legislation at this session of Congress, "unless the President and the Secretary of State took a firm public part in the present Congressional dispute. Hope was expressed that Secretary Hull would indicate the Administration's real attitude when he testified before the Committee at the end of the present week. Opinion was expressed (May 5) that the President would support Senator's Pittman's proposals on the grounds that (1) they would keep the U. S. out of war; (2) would avoid possible disastrous collapse of American foreign trade; (3) would provide means of indirectly aiding the Democracies.

Ambassador Johnson Returning; Lauds Chinese Discipline

NELSON T. Johnson, U. S. Ambassador to China, who has been in the United States on leave for several weeks, is now en route to China, accompanied by Mrs. Johnson and their two children. They will arrive in Shanghai on May 24 where Mr. Johnson is scheduled to deliver an address. Mrs. Johnson will leave the ship here and proceed to Peiping where she the children will remain for some time, while Mr. Johnson will proceed to Chungking where he will resume his duties as Ambassador to China.

Prior to his departure from San Francisco, Ambassador Johnson delivered two talks of special interest to residents of Shanghai and China generally, one being in the form of greetings to his colleagues and other friends in Shanghai, Peiping and Chungking extended over the new Treasure Island (W6XBE) Radio Broadcasting Station which is now providing Shanghai and the Far East generally with uncensored news reports and musical entertainment. There was some evidence of Japanese attempts at interference with the Ambassador's address, but most of it was heard distinctly by those possessing receiving sets.

Ambassador Johnson

In his addresses Mr. Johnson expressed the opinion that the Sino-Japanese conflict "would last a long time because of the lack of a basis for peace-making" and the further fact that the Chinese are amply equipped with food and clothing and have built up a high morale." Repeated Japanese bombings of civilian centers had only tended to heighten the morale of the Chinese people, the Ambassador declared. He said, "It is amazing to watch the discipline which the Chinese people show under a bombing attack . . . there is no panic and an hour later, after the dead and wounded have been removed, business in the city continues."

The Ambassador referred to a recent statement by Major-General Smedley Bulter, U. S. Marines, retired, who asserted that one-third of the Chinese people still do not know about the war. Mr. Johnson strongly controverted this statement by saying that Japan's bombing expeditions over the Chinese countryside, "if nothing else, had let the Chinese people know that something was happening and it wasn't peace."

Referring to the marvelous effects of radio, Mr. Johnson said that it had assisted in uniting the Chinese people and acquainting them with developments over the world. He said that he had talked to village leaders in various parts of the interior and found them practically as well acquainted with world affairs as the average mid-western American. He attributed this development in China to the radio, saying that intellectual Chinese participated in the same type of discussion as the average American in San Francisco or Washington.

Referring to the American population in China—between 4,000 and 5,000—he said they were doing their work, while many were "standing by and doing special service in this time of trouble and crisis for the Chinese people." He paid a special tribute to the enterprise and engineering genius of the Chinese builders of the new Burma Road, over which he and Major McHugh, U. S. Assistant Naval Attache, had traveled from Chungking to Rangoon. Mr. Johnson declared, "The new road is practical and is being extensively used." He expressed the opinion that the new road would stimulate development of the resources of the regions through which it passed, particularly the tin mines of Yunnan and Burma.

Air Raiders Devastate China's Provisional Capital

THE dire calamities which are inflicted on human kind by those who manipulate modern engines of war have lost much of their ability to shock the sensibilities of those who are more or less remote from the torture and destruction which they inflict. The recent civil war in Spain and the hostilities in China have almost made of aerial bombings a commonplace. Horror ceases to horrify if there is too much of it. This is not to say that there is a growing indifference to human suffering. Rather is it a condition of numbness in which normal reflexes of the human spirit tend to become suspended.

To quite a considerable extent the Japanese warlords are able to exploit this condition and proceed with impunity to wipe out China's civil population, assured that abroad the average newspaper reader is no longer especially shocked when he reads that another Chinese city has been reduced to ashes, and its inhabitants slain or maimed, in an air raid. Air raids in which casualties number a few score or a few hundred scarcely rate front-page mention any more, but when the casualty figures mount into the thousands there is a definite public reaction. A magnitude of horror can still excite feelings of intense pity and sorrow for the victims, coupled with indignation against the bland manipulators of the war machines to whom human lives are just so many inconsequential digits.

In two air raids carried out last week (on May 3 and 4) on Chungking, provisional capital of China, casualties have been variously estimated at between 3,000 and 5,000, of whom a large number were killed. The Japanese *Domei* agency gloatingly reported May 4 that the raid of the previous day was "the biggest since early this year and the most thorough ever made on the war captial of the Kuomintang regime." Continuing its report in the language of the now thoroughly familiar war communique, the agency said: "A large squadron of naval planes swarmed over Chungking 'like a whirlwind' yesterday afternoon, rained bombs on military establishments and shot down 10 Chinese planes in a combat lasting 25 minutes. Bombs started fires in 23 places and the city was enveloped in soaring black smoke." Two Japanese bombers, it was admitted, were hit by bullets and crashed in flames.

There is no evidence that any "military establishments" were either aimed at or destroyed in the air raid, unless one chooses to regard the entire city of Chungking as a military establishment. What was destroyed were thousands of civilian lives and an enormous value in property, including the property of foreign nationals. The air raid on the following day was apparently even more terrible. But there is to be no respite for the helpless population of Chungking, a Japanese Navy spokesman in Tokyo having declared on May 6 that "the Japanese Naval Air Force will never relax its attacks on Chungking and other military objectives, but on the contrary will continue them with increasing force until the anti-Japanese Kuomintang Government is crushed." Similar terror was promised for Chengtu, capital of Szechwan province, should the Chinese government remove to that city, which lies less than 300 kilometers to the northwest of Chungking.

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REPORTS thus far published indicate grave defects in preparing for the raids, of which there had been ample general warning, and against which preparations had allegedly been going on for months. One gathers that the air-raid alarm was not sounded either until the raiders were actually over the city, or a few seconds or minutes before they arrived. Thus the population had insufficient time to seek safety in the large underground shelters which had been prepared. And what of the Chinese air force, reports of whose rejuvenation have been constantly appearing of late? Chinese combat planes rose to give battle to the raiders only when they were over or very near the city. Surely the raiders should have been intercepted long before! Why are scouting planes not constantly in the air, far from Chungking, to advise air defense headquarters when bombing squadrons are approaching? It would seem that China's air force needs rejuvenating otherwise than by adding new machines. Organization and initiative are lacking. Without these, the best machines are just so many useless, if expensive, toys.

And what became of the allegedly well-worked-out plans to evacuate the population of Chungking to the countryside—and to cut fire-breaks through the inflammable city? The evacuation began only *after* the raids, while the fact that the fires burned for two days indicates that little had been accomplished in establishing fire-breaks.

Another City Raided: Ningpo

Ningpo, Chekiang port city, was subjected to air raids on April 28 and May 1 (see May 6 issue of The Review). Casualties were numerous and property damage—largely due to fire caused by incendiary bombs—extensive. This picture, showing the density of building, affords an idea of the havoc which air raids can cause.

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ACCORDING to a *Kuo Min* dispatch from Chungking the May 3 raid was conducted by a fleet of 45 Japanese planes divided into five squadrons. A squadron of Chinese pursuit planes took to the air when the air-raid alarm was sounded and engaged the raiders in battle, shooting down seven of them. Two Chinese planes were damaged and made a forced landing, the agency said. The Japanese, as quoted above, claimed to have shot down ten Chinese machines while losing only two of their own bombers.

A *Domei* report from Hongkong on May 7 said that in this raid Gen. Liu Chih, commander-in-chief of the Defense Corps in Chungking, was severely wounded by a bomb fragment while directing anti-aircraft fire. Bombs scored direct hits on Gen. Liu's headquarters and demolished the buildings, according to this report.

The May 3 raid was a comparatively mild foretaste of the terror which was loosed on Chungking the following day. According to *Reuter* from Chungking, 36 Japanese bombers took part in the raid, described as probably the worst suffered by a Chinese city during the present war. On the pretext that anti-aircraft batteries were located near the Consular quarter, the raiders bombed that area, damaging the British embassy building, from which, however, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the Ambassador, was absent at the time. Mr. John Tahourdin, the Ambassador's secretary, was slightly injured by falling bricks while administering brandy to Chinese wounded after they had taken refuge in the Embassy compound.

A high Chinese official was quoted as saying that while it might be claimed that the previous day's raid was directed against certain military objectives, "it is perfectly obvious that the attack last night (May 4) was a pure act of terrorism, for parallel lines of bombs were laid right through the very heart of the city." This official said that the bombing of the consular district is especially to be condemned, since the consulates are all situated on the top of the highest hill in Chungking which could not be mistaken from the air even at night. The raid was conducted while visibility was still quite clear, in the early evening. Poignant accounts of what happened were brought to Shanghai by *Reuter*.

While hundreds were killed by exploding bombs and falling masonry, the greater number of deaths was probably caused by the vast conflagrations started by incendiary bombs. Fires started by bombs laid in parallel lines along either side of the German Embassy threatened at one time to envelop it in flames as they converged, but the buildings did not catch fire. Officials of the Embassy, however, had a harrowing experience, for they were forced to watch helplessly while more than 100 women and children, trapped by flames, were burned to death at the base of the 30-feet-high city wall, part of which forms the outer wall of the Embassy.

"A sea of flame, advancing relentlessly," *Reuter* said, "had driven these unfortunate people to the base of the wall, which constituted an impregnable challenge to their flight. Officials of the Embassy saw the flames slowly advancing on the terror-stricken group, but were powerless to do anything to help them. Steadily entrapped, the women and children screamed for help, crying hysterically as they saw their doom approach; but no help was available; the flames crept upon them, and they were enveloped and destroyed."

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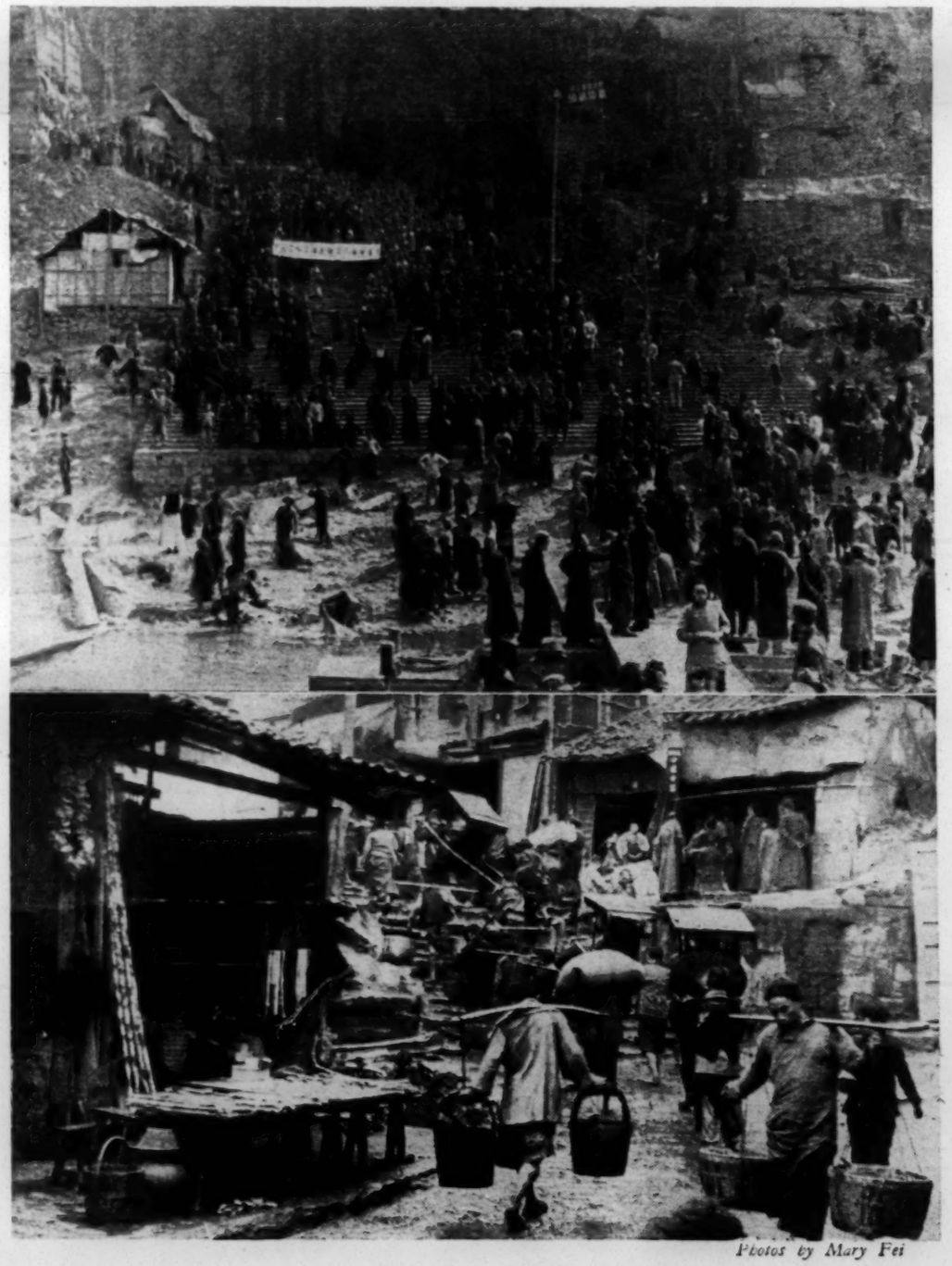
THE city presented a strange sight after the raid, the agency account said. One half of the city was in total darkness. There was no electric light, no telephone service, and thousands of homeless people slept on the sidewalks. Lighted candles burned at the doors of houses, thus telling that at least one of the inmates had been killed. Some bodies rested in coffins inside houses, while others lay on the sidewalks, covered with mats.

"Closely packed together, and constructed mostly of wood, buildings bombed were readily inflammable material, and the fires

Chungking—Where Nippon Air Raiders Wrought Havoc



Photos by Mary Fei

These pictures, lately received from Chungking, afford some idea of the city which Nippon air raiders attacked on May 3 and 4, killing and wounding upwards of 3,500 people and wiping out a large section of the provisional capital. Above is a view of one of Chungking's many step-streets, a type of thoroughfare made necessary by the fact that the city is built on hills with abrupt changes in level. These steps lead down to the Yangtsze, which flows from Chungking for a distance of 1,400 miles to the sea at Shanghai. Below is a typical Chungking street scene. Streets are exceedingly narrow, buildings of flimsy wooden material —these being the reasons why air raids and the fires they cause take such a huge toll of life.

spread rapidly because of the narrowness of the streets and the lack of open spaces. Seen from the river, the fires presented a scene of tragic magnificence comparable with the burning of Chapei in November, 1937."

The house of an American couple, Mr. and Mrs. Vaught of Minnesota, was burned to the ground, but neither of the couple suffered any injury. Fears were at one time entertained for the safety of the American Methodist Hospital, situated on top of a hill, but somehow it escaped the flames.

The head office of the Central News Agency was demolished by a bomb and Li Yao-ching, manager of the business department was so seriously injured that he died several days later. Ho Shu-yuan, manager of the Chungking office, was also seriously injured, but his condition is not so serious as that of his colleague.

Following the raid, it was estimated that 200,000 of Chungking's approximate 500,000 population fled from the city to the countryside. Boatmen raised their fees for the crossing of the Yangtsze 400 times because of the heavy demand for passages. The former rate of 1½ cents soared to $6, *Reuter* reported. During the raid, a ferry boat, about to cross to the south bank of the river was hit by a bomb and at least 70 of the passengers were killed.

Typical Szechwanese

Photo by Mary Fei

This man is smoking tobacco in a water-pipe, very popular in China's Far West.

Fires were still burning in the city on May 6, two days after the raid, *Reuter* reported, estimating the casualties at between 4,000 and 5,000 persons in the two raids. Living conditions had deteriorated due to the disruption of facilities. It was difficult to obtain water, rice, vegetables or meat. All restaurants were closed. Roads leading out of the city were jammed with refugees, for whom the government, with limited facilities, was endeavoring to arrange transportation. Dr. H. H. Kung, Finance Minister, appropriated $1,000,000, for immediate relief work. Gen. and Madame Chiang Kai-shek turned over their private cars for transporting refugees. All cars and trucks were commandeered to move the population out of the city, since more raids are expected.

By order of the Generalissimo, all newspapers were compelled to pool their resources in order to bring out a joint paper. Gen. Ho Ying-ching, War Minister, was placed in charge of all relief activities. All commandeered vehicles assembled at a designated point on the morning of May 6 and started for the countryside in a seemingly endless cavalcade, *Reuter* reported. Madame Chiang Kai-shek supervised the evacuation of war orphans. Relief workers belonging to the New Life Movement and various women's associations distributed food and water and arranged for shelter for the refugees along their route to the countryside.

Apart from Mr. John Tahourdin of the British Embassy, the only known foreign casualty in the May 4 air raid was Paul Drossel, a 32-year-old German working for an American firm, the Bolton Bristle Company, of 32 Brenan Road, Shanghai. He suffered a slight knee injury when a building collapsed.

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AN American pilot named Weiggle, who joined the International Volunteer Bombing Squadron of the Chiness air force, was killed at Chungking May 4, *Reuter* reported. He took off in a training machine as the Japanese raiders were approaching the city and crashed when his engine stalled while the plane was taking a sharp bank. Weiggle was the only member of the Squadron to remain with the Chinese air force after disbandment of the Squadron.

Mrs. Chiu, a Russian woman married to a Chinese, and connected with the Chungking Broadcasting Station, who disappeared during the air raid, was found three days later on the south bank of the Yangtsze, opposite Chungking, suffering from shock.

According to a *Domei* report from Hongkong, Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, the British Ambassador, left Chungking for Chengtu by air "suddenly" on May 6. Another Hongkong report by the same agency said that Gen. and Madame Chiang Kai-shek, accompanied by high military advisers, had gone to Chengtu in company with the British envoy. From the same source came rumors that the Chinese capital was about to be transferred to Chengtu.

In a transparent effort to justify the bombing of the Consular district in Chungking, Rear-Admiral Masao Kanazawa, spokesman of the naval section of the Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo, issued a statement May 6 advising third-power authorities to prevent the Chinese from placing military establishments near foreign consulates or other foreign property, so that the latter might not suffer damage in air raids. He made this statement, *Domei* said, after receipt of information that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was contemplating transfer of the capital from Chungking to Chengtu, Kunming or Suchow.

As a result of last week's raids, Rear-Admiral Kanazawa said, "the Nationalist Government has been thrown into confusion and its capital, which was regarded as invulnerable after the fall of the Wuhan area, is no longer capable of serving as a capital. Even though the Nationalist Government should flee to Chengtu, the city is only about 200 kilometers farther away than Chungking and such a removal would result in nothing more than a temporary respite. No matter where the Chinese move their capital . . . . it cannot escape the attacks of Japanese naval bombers. Indeed, the actual fact is that there is no place throughout the length and breadth of China where Gen. Chiang Kai-shek can shelter himself. It must never be forgotten that if the Chinese forces recede one step, Japanese air units will proceed two steps . . . . So long as there exists an anti-Japanese regime, there will be every manner of trouble for those people who happen to reside in a place chosen as their capital."

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SWATOW, Kwangtung seaport, was bombed twice on May 4 twice on May 5, and once again on May 6, *Reuter* reported. Casualties were understood to have been heavy, especially since the bombing planes swooped low over the city and machine-gunned civilians on the streets and along The Bund. The English and French missions were showered with bomb splinters. The English mission alone was tending 147 injured persons. Anticipating further attacks, the panic-stricken population was reported to be moving out of the city.

In the May 6 bombing, *Reuter* said, many bombs fell in the vicinity of foreign property, including the Standard Oil Company's installation. Eight planes took part in the raid, apparently concentrating their attack on a point 400 yards east of the American Consulate, where the Chinese military headquarters were located.

Consul Kawai Did a "Strip-Dance" to Impress Chinese

Tatsuo Kawai, former Japanese Consul-General at Shanghai, but now Chief of the Information Bureau of the Tokyo Foreign Office, recently made a trip to Shanghai. In fact his visit here was timed to coincide with the conference held here by Sir Robert Craigie, British Ambassador to Japan and Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, Ambassador to China. The Chinese papers charged that Mr. Kawai brought a considerable sum of Japanese money here with which he financed the anti-British press campaign which suddenly broke out in the 30-odd newspapers which are published in Japanese-occupied territory. But the *Kokumin Shimbun*, leading Tokyo newspaper, published (April 30) an even more sensational report concerning Mr. Kawai's visit to Shanghai. According to the *Kokumin*, a number of Mr. Kawai's Chinese friends, presumably officials of the local Ta Tao government, gave a dinner in Mr. Kawai's honor. During the dinner, Mr. Kawai made an impassioned speech in which he urged "East Asia Cooperation," on the part of Japan and China. In order to achieve "coordination" Mr. Kawai declared that it was necessary for China and Japan to be completely "naked" in their minds. As a means of demonstrating what he meant, the former Consul-General took off all his clothes and staged a "naked dance" before his Chinese hosts. The account in the *Kokumin* stated that the Chinese were deeply impressed and that Mr. Kawai's popularity (with Ta Tao) had been greatly enhanced.

The Evolution of the Anti-Comintern Pact

(EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE)

A recent *United Press* message from Tokyo stated that Germany has completely failed to induce Japan to sign an outright military alliance. From other sources it was learnt that the Japanese Navy, especially, is strongly opposed to a further strengthening of the existing ties. Other news dispatches had it that a pitched battle was fought in the Japanese Inner Cabinet regarding the issue and that the more reasonable party for once came out on top.

In view of these happenings, which are of tremendous importance for the future course of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, it is of interest to review the background of the German-Japanese bed-fellowship as seen from the German side.

Three years have elapsed since the German "Minister of Propaganda and Enlightenment," Dr. Joseph Goebbels, informed a surprised world by wireless that the so-called anti-Comintern pact between Germany and Japan had been concluded. According to the official release, the two parties to the agreement undertook, each within his domain, to combat the "State-destroying" activities of the big bad Bolsheviks. They further bound themselves to keep in constant communication with each other and to exchange information and experience gained in their valiant fight against windmills.

The treaty was ratified with great pomp and ceremony and the world at large was inclined to attach great importance to it. There was a fairly general suspicion then that there was more in the Pact than appeared on the face of it. The German public, however, was for once more sceptical and regarded the whole thing as being in the nature of a more or less platonic demonstration against Communism. They arrived at that conclusion because they were (and are) more familiar with the "prehistory" of the Nazis — that is, their history before their assumption of power—than non-Germans are. Cicero, the illustrious Roman speechmaker and pamphleteer, concluded each and every speech of his by saying: *Ceterum censeo Carthaginem esse delendam*—"Apart from this, I think that Carthage is to be destroyed." The Nazi leaders aped the classical example by concluding their harangues in a somewhat similar vein. They asserted that Communism is the arch-enemy of mankind and of civilization, and that only by destroying that pernicious creed could Germany become great and powerful once more. "If Germany is to live, the Red plague must be rooted out lock, stock and barrel."

After the third Reich came into being, Hitler remained faithful to his pet aversion. Time and again he pointed out that the destruction of German Communism, which the Nazis had carried out, had saved all Europe from "Sovietization." Modestly he called attention to the "fact" that he and his party must be regarded as Europe's saviours from the dread Red peril.

There can be little doubt that before Hitler seized power, both he and many of his henchmen were sincere in their fulminations against Communism. They really regarded Stalin as a modern version of Genghis Khan. They may have been sufficiently naive to regard their "fight" against Communism as highly meritorious and to feel that Europe owed a debt of gratitude to her self-appointed saviours. It is quite possible that they signed the German--Japanese anti-Comintern agreement while still suffering from that delusion. Japanese diplomacy, however, certainly did not embark upon the same train of thought. Throughout the lengthy preliminary discussions with Germany, Japan had her mind firmly set upon giving the treaty some practical importance. Hitler, good salesman and expert showman that he is, had meanwhile perceived that the Communist bogey did not work wonders any longer. One should not expect too much from a ghost. The world was no longer as frightened by the Red peril than, according to Nazi ideas, it was fit and proper that it should be.

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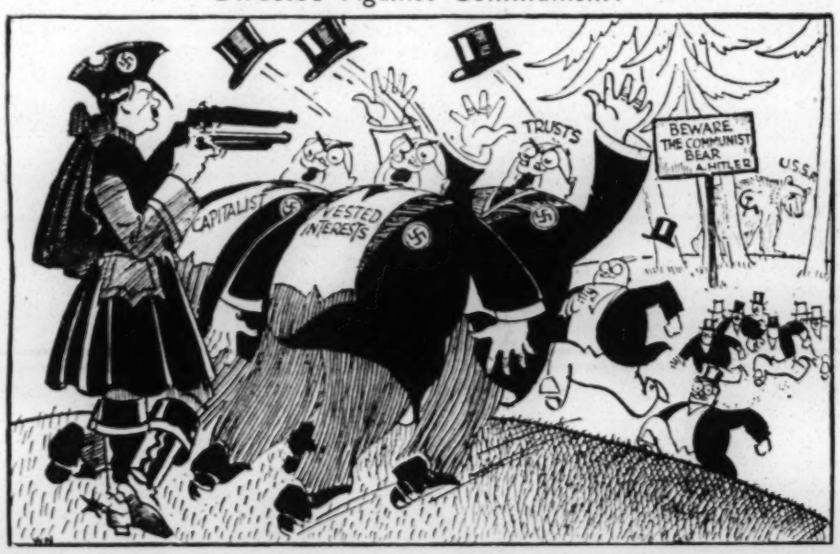
THE anti-Communist policy thus became primarily a means to an end. It goes without saying that the Nazis also "justified" the annihilation of German, Austrian and Czechoslovakian Jewry on the ground that every Jew, whether poor or wealthy, is a "Communist." But Hitler not only denounced the Jews as Communists: he has been equally eager to chastise every single politician whom he dislikes—and that is a fair number—as a shield-bearer of Communism.

Directed Against Communism?



Glasgow Bulletin

To dub everyone regarded as undesirable as a "Communist" or "friend of Communism" has today become Hitler's specialty. It is not surprising to learn that Roosevelt's spirited counter-measures against Nazi penetration in South America and against Fascist machinations within the U.S.A. have caused the American President to be attacked as a "Stalin-freund" by the German press. The same goes for English politicians disliked by the Nazis. Duff-Cooper, Eden and Churchill are consistently called "war-mongers in the pay of Soviet Russia" by newspapers in the Third Reich.

While originally the German public considered the anti-Comintern pact to be merely a harmless anti-Communist demonstration, both they and the world at large were soon aroused to realization that the pact served merely as a convenient ideological cloak, under which the participants could foster their own plans, i.e., mainly to push their imperialistic expansion.

No doubt, even at the time when the pact was signed, Hitler had an eye on the possibilities of future German expansion which actually was to take shape in 1938

and 1939. It also suited Japan's purpose to a nicety to adopt an official anti-Communist policy. Thus she could always pretend that her security depended upon liberating China from the "Communist-inspired" Kuomintang, and the whole China adventure could be presented as an ideological crusade.

Surprises on the part of Germany always have been and are a strong possibility, considering her erratic and incalculable foreign policy. For this reason, the British had to step warily when the guns started to roar in the Far East. If Britain had taken upon herself definite commitments as regards the Sino-Japanese war, this would have meant a God-sent opportunity for the third Reich. Actually, the British lion was caught with his pants down. Insufficiently armed, the country was utterly helpless.

Thus Japan was enabled to gather in the first fruits of her close friendship with Nazi Germany. The alleged fight against Communism had turned into an attack upon a China increasingly bent upon carving out her own destiny, and upon achieving national rebirth and independence.

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AS long as the scope of the pact remained confined to Germany and Japan, it was not an instrument fit to achieve the ambitious aims which those powers had set for themselves. Mussolini, for reasons of his own, became the third partner in the agreement. This act was nothing but natural to the leader of a country obsessed with the same hunger for expansion from which her partners are suffering. Still, it cannot have been easy to persuade Il Duce to join the pact. He certainly was fully aware that such a move on his part would outrage not only the sensibilities of Moscow, but to an even higher degree those of democratic Britain and France. To some extent, American feelings may have been hurt as well. Yet Il Duce's outraged personal vanity and his growing dependence on Berlin left no other choice open to him. Once having started to play *vabanque*, he now had to make the best of a bad situation, trying to get as much out of the pact as was humanly possible. For Japan, however, Italian participation in the pact was highly welcome. Bent upon conquering the whole of East Asia and, as an initial step, upon pushing through her military colonization of China, Japan was and is sadly in need of assistance. It is strange, to say the least, that just those two European countries whose foreign trade is most depressed and who accordingly should have the greatest interest in actually maintaining the "open door" in China, should have lent their assistance to fostering the cause of Dai Nippon's hegemony in East Asia. Yet to them, the opportunity to utilize the Far Eastern war for fishing in the troubled waters of Europe, Africa and South America, was the prime consideration.

As the axis powers are armed to the teeth, they are in a position to show them and to blackmail the democratic States in Europe. The latter are forced to rearm at an ever increasing speed, in order to be prepared for the day of a decisive clash. For this reason, their hands are tied in the Far East.

Hitler's foreign ambitions are just as little satisfied by his recent territorial acquisitions as Italian appetites have been appeased by the rape of Ethiopia. Though unwillingly and hesitatingly, Japan has also to contribute her share to the pact. She indirectly weakens the democratic powers by forcing Britain to keep a large portion of her fleet permanently stationed in the Indian Ocean, just as Italy contributes her share to making Britain's and the U.S.A.'s defenses in the Atlantic more costly by forcing the former to keep another large portion of the fleet permanently tied up in the Mediterranean. The U.S.A., furthermore, for a similar set of reasons, is forced to concentrate most of her naval forces in the Pacific, though the danger of German aggression in South America is very serious indeed. Japan has greatly added to the troubles of France by occupying Hainan island, which is a first-class strategical center and jumping-off ground for an attack upon French Indo-China. This action on the part of Japan has meant indirect assistance to Italy and Germany. By Japan's actions, Italy is enabled to pursue her policy of blackmail against France with much greater chance of success than she could do otherwise. Germany, in the same way, is enabled to establish her hegemony in south-eastern Europe ever more firmly and to push her colonial claims ever more boldly. On the top of this, she is put in a position to worm her way into South America.

Where Hitler Hides Away !

Kansas City Star

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THUS each and every one of the axis partners is utilizing the pact as a means to achieve his own selfish ends. So far, all of them have been singularly successful. Yet at the same time, the underlying weakness of the axis has been revealed. This weakness consists in the fact that actually the axis does not corres-

pond to the real needs of the participants, but instead is being utilized by them merely as a means to an end. Any such treaty contains the seeds of future disruption.

Today, Germany and Italy have to face a rearmed democratic Europe. For this reason, though Japan's difficulties in the Far East may increase by leaps and bounds, her axis partners are in no position to render her any effective assistance. Japan, as was clearly revealed in the September crisis, likewise is not prepared to meddle in European affairs. Therefore, the anti-Comintern pact is not an instrument fit to change the face of the globe. The growing opposition on the part of the U.S.A. and the democratic powers in Europe has completely destroyed any possibilities of that nature. No doubt, the three axis partners are able to command an imposing military strength. Yet the number of men at their disposal is not the decisive factor. The anti-Comintern powers are fond of calling themselves "have-nots" and of insisting that their "just aspirations" should be met. No doubt, the axis powers are poor economically. Yet their ideological poverty is even more deplorable. The German and Italian peoples, especially, have no ideals to fight for.

This fact was clearly revealed in the September crisis when there was the acute possibility of an immediate outbreak of war. Although the Germans in Czechoslovakia were to be "liberated," the Germans in Germany were plunged into a more depressed mood than ever before. Morale in Italy was even lower. The governments in both countries were able to conjure the *fata morgana* of a "united national will," but in reality there was no idealistic upsurge such as accompanied the outbreak of the Great War 25 years ago.

Fascism means slavery, blind obedience, unreasoning zeal. Slaves may be ordered to fight and to kill the enemies of their masters. Yet they cannot be inspired with the requisite enthusiasm and idealism. The Fascist leaders, though outwardly boasting of their strength, actually are fully aware of this. For this reason, their diplomatic methods and their stratagems, coupled with threats and bluffs, gradually lose their effectiveness.

J. R.

What Would Happen in Shanghai if War Broke Out in Europe?

This article is an attempt, the first to be made by any publication here, to forecast what is likely to happen in Shanghai in the event of an outbreak of war in Europe. The Review would be interested in receiving further expressions of opinion from readers on the points raised by Mr. Ahlers in this article.

BY JOHN AHLERS

THERE is no doubt that the situation facing Shanghai business, in the event of an outbreak of war in Europe, would be fundamentally different from the situation which prevailed here in August, 1914. At that time leading Pacific powers turned against Germany. China, subjected to extraordinary pressure, delayed siding with the Allies until the United States also decided to fight the Central Powers. This time, the National Government would be likely to join the Democracies at the very outset of an outbreak of war in Europe, her object being to secure a prominent seat at the final peace conference in order to engage the full assistance of the Democracies in her life and death struggle with Japan.

Japan, however, would certainly not side with the Democracies this time. If she chose to throw in her lot with the Fascist powers, is it likely that her first step would be to march her troops into the Settlement, that is, south of Soochow Creek, and the French Concession, and liquidate all Western business at a single blow? Such a development is extremely unlikely! In all probability, Japan would proclaim, in case of war in Europe, her neutrality, but this neutrality would be a "benevolent" one as regards Germany and Italy. Japan would endeavor to protect German and Italian business interests against interference on the part of the Democracies in Nippon-controlled areas of China, especially in Shanghai.

According to precedents of the Great War, China's participation in war against Germany and Italy would—theoretically—enable the Democracies to liquidate German and Italian business interests, as well as intern German and Italian citizens in Shanghai. Practically, however, nothing of the kind is likely to occur. With Japanese forces all around Shanghai, and Tokyo not recognizing the Chinese National Government, but pretending that China's sovereignty had passed into the hands of the Nanking puppet regime, the British and French probably would think twice before taking any steps against the local Germans and Italians. Such a move might serve as a welcome pretext for the Japanese to act against the Settlement and Concession.

War in Europe, as a matter of course, would result in the discontinuation of many business relationships between local communities and individuals of powers likely to be involved on opposite sides. The September (1938) crisis induced many Shanghai Germans and Italians to withdraw their accounts from British banks. A *Reuter* report protested, at the time, that the British Government would not seize property of citizens of countries standing against Great Britain—except in dire emergency. Open war might be considered, in London, as such an emergency. Disruption of local international business relations obviously would not be to the advantage of Shanghai.

The whole of this city's business, in case of a European war, would be likely to suffer, most seriously, from the interruption of the vitally important trade and shipping routes connecting the Far East with the Old World. Fighting in the Mediterranean would divert much trade and shipping from the Suez Route, or even make this route impassable. Shipping to and from East Asia would have to take routes through the Panama Canal, or around the Cape of Good Hope (South Africa) or Cape Horn of South America. Goods from Germany and Italy would cease to arrive wholesale in the Far East. Supplies from other European countries would also be seriously delayed, and due to longer shipping routes, and high rates of war-risk insurance, merchandise would become much more expensive. The same would apply to Far Eastern exports to Europe.

European goods which in peace-times feature prominently in Far Eastern imports, might become altogether unavailable. This would likely be the case not only with arms and munitions, but also with metals,

metalware, many chemicals and vehicles. European industries would be fully occupied with supplying the belligerents with such essential goods. The United States, of course, would be standing in reserve. Europe would place large orders for all sorts of goods in America, and would be prepared to pay high prices for everything needed desperately. Shortage of imported goods from the West, and a high level of prices for these goods, certainly would be the prevailing order.

The maintenance of sufficient shipping space for carrying on Far Eastern trade would constitute another serious problem. All navies engaged in war would immediately requisition a large portion of the mercantile marines of their respective countries for auxiliary services in naval operations. The Tokyo Cabinet, for instance, has already considered this question so urgent that it recently has held several meetings to discuss the problem. A special new law has been drafted to provide for immediate mobilization of all Japanese private shipping in case of a European War even though Japan should not be directly involved. Other nations will act likewise.

The bottoms remaining available for peaceful trade would in all likelihood be allotted everywhere with preference to certain commodities whose transport is most important from the point of view of carrying on the war.

The Japanese authorities are already engaged in drafting drastic regulations for the control of labor. Also a new law is shortly to be announced providing for close control over all foreigners residing in Japan as well as those who might travel in the country.

Thus, what would be the immediate business outlook in Shanghai, if war broke out in Europe? With shipping space immediately rarified and freight and maritime insurance rates enormously increased; imports from the Fascist powers stopped and those from the other countries diminished; with prices rising and all European currencies greatly endangered; slumps on all stock exchanges, and possibly several moratoriums—a standstill in Shanghai's foreign business would likely be the result for a considerable period. There would be a period of general uncertainty which might last weeks or even months. After that, the new war conditions would become crystallized and, except for the outcome of the war, business would know what to expect immediately. Business always adjusts itself to war situations, and would revive or survive within the limits set by the war. Certain branches of trade always suffer throughout a war, but others also profit by wars. Business would shift the center of its activities from peace-time to war-time lines of operation, inevitably.

Shanghai's foreign trade would be unlikely to profit from the war on the whole; however, substantial war profits might be reaped in certain lines of local trade with one or another of the belligerent sides. The outlook for Shanghai's industry, on the other hand, would be more favorable. With imports from abroad hampered and increased in price, a new impetus would be given to the expansion of existing, and the construction of new, industries on the shores of the Whangpoo. The Great War resulted in a strong increase in the industrialization of Shanghai. Another Great War would induce Shanghailanders to manufacture locally still more goods which thus far have been imported from abroad for local consumption. The present huge concentration in Shanghai of Chinese eager for profitable investment, would be decidedly favorable for the creation of new industries here.

After another war in Europe, Shanghai probably would have definitely changed its character from a trading to an industrial city, a trend which for many years has been obvious and which would certainly be strengthened by war in the Old World.

Shanghai May 8, 1939

Japanese Will Now "Revise" Their Own Text-Books

WHEN the Japanese Army occupied China's Manchurian provinces in 1931, one of the first jobs the Army Special Service Section tackled was the revision of all text-books used in Chinese schools. A commission appointed by the Army general staff went through all Chinese school books, particularly those used in the lower grades, and carefully eliminated all references which might have a tendency to make Chinese children patriotic toward their own country. The Japanese Army long had charged that passages in Chinese readers, histories and geographies referring to lost territories and foreign aggression, had been responsible for "anti-Japanism" among the Chinese people.

The new text-books, finally approved by the Japanese Army—and printed in Japan—emphasized the greatness and holy mission of Nippon as the leader of Asiatic peoples and fostered "co-operation" with Japan on the part of Chinese youths.

The Japanese Army's policy of text-book revision has been continued in occupied territory from the Great Wall to Shanghai and even in Canton despite the fact that school attendance is largely limited to children of puppet officials.

Now the fever of text-book revision, started by the army in Manchukuo eight years ago, apparently has caused an epidemic of text-book revision in Japan, according to the *Miyako Shimbun*. The Minister of Education, the "fire-eating" General Sadao Araki, announced on April 25 that Japan's "holy mission" in reconstructing East Asia had made it necessary to "purge" the text-books and all primary school education in Japan. All references to liberalistic and individualistic heroism are to be eliminated and the text-books "recast" so as to accord with the "totalitarian" viewpoint. It was explained that four history texts now used in primary schools were all edited in 1924 "when the nation was at the height of liberalism." Thus, according to the statement of Gen. Araki, the books did not give a "just historical sense" and contain nothing about the present "spirit of the age," or modern conception of the "superiority of the Yamato race."

It was also thought that chapters in the histories referring to Japan's "Expedition against Korea," "Siamese Expedition of Yamada-Nagamasa," as well as the exploits of Japanese "pirates" might create a wrong idea in the minds of Japanese children regarding past glorious activities of the Japanese race. These items are to be rewritten, to create the impression of the "historic development of the Japanese race," rather than the impression of individualistic exploits of individuals. General Araki apparently feared that the impression might be created in the minds of present-day Japanese youths that ancient Japanese expeditions to the mainland were "mere piratical raids" as the Chinese have always labeled them and as they quite definitely designate the present Japanese military adventure.

Young Englishman's Cook's Tour of U. S. A.

(Newsweek, April 10)

For six months Richard Hugh Richards was the social lion of the Middle West. Feminine hearts thumped allegro as the handsome young English lecturer denounced the "sensational" American press. In Chicago, Toledo, St. Louis, Denver, Lincoln, and Omaha, Neb., over the radio and from the rostrum, the 33-year-old "foreign correspondent" discussed everything from the Munich pact and the Spanish war to the Sino-Japanese conflict with glib certainty, charging his sponsors—respectable women's clubs and lecture forums—only for room, board, and entertainment. Launched on his career with the blessing of a prominent Chicago club, he achieved greater and greater conquests as he went.

Last week he grinned cheekily at immigration authorities through the bars of the Colorado Springs jail. "I was second cook on the Aquitania when I jumped ship in New York last September," he told them. "Of course I've never been a newspaper man, but, as I sat in Central Park after the old craft sailed, I decided to make a lecture tour of your country. I suppose it was my English accent that won them over." Police doubted his assertion that he had once been secretary to a Member of Parliament and graduated from an unnamed English university.

An unpaid hotel bill of $100—"a little matter which I overlooked"—trapped the pseudo-authority. Subsequent investigation disclosed that Richards had no passport—only a sheaf of proposals from love-smitten dowagers. Unfeeling officials clapped him in prison and his fiancee, a Denver beauty parlor operator, jilted him.

Facing certain deportation, the dapper ex-cook plans to capitalize upon his experiences here by lecturing on Americana before English audiences.

European Tension Relaxes, But Rome-Berlin Alliance Throws Japan Into a Flurry

WAR risk insurance rates on shipping are a fairly reliable barometer of international relationships and the fact that these rates were substantially cut in London at the beginning of this week—the principal reduction being in the additional premiums charged for voyages through the Mediterranean or the Baltic—may be taken as an indication that international tension has relaxed somewhat. A scanning of the news of the past week, however, shows clearly enough that none of the antagonisms which brought the tension almost to the point of an explosion recently, have been banished. The present period may be described as that state of ominous calm which usually precedes a violent storm. The European democracies—which tend to grow less and less democratic as time goes on—are jockeying for position against their totalitarian rivals. The smaller states of Europe have become so much small change in the current diplomatic dickerings.

Soviet Russia, having jettisoned Foreign Commissar Maxim Litvinov, the great apostle of "collective security," is straddling the fence of international rivalry and letting it be known that a deal will be made either with the democracies or with the totalitarian states—depending upon which offers the better bargain. If the latest British proposals to Russia have been correctly reported,the chances of a Stalin-Hitler deal would seem to have materially increased. According to *Tass*, the official Soviet news agency, Britain has merely asked Moscow to pledge itself to come to the assistance of Britain and Farnce in the event of the Anglo-French entente finding itself called upon to implement its pledges to Poland and Rumania. Just that and nothing more. There is no reciprocity suggested, nor has anything been said about a Far Eastern guarantee to the Soviet Union against possible Japanese aggression.

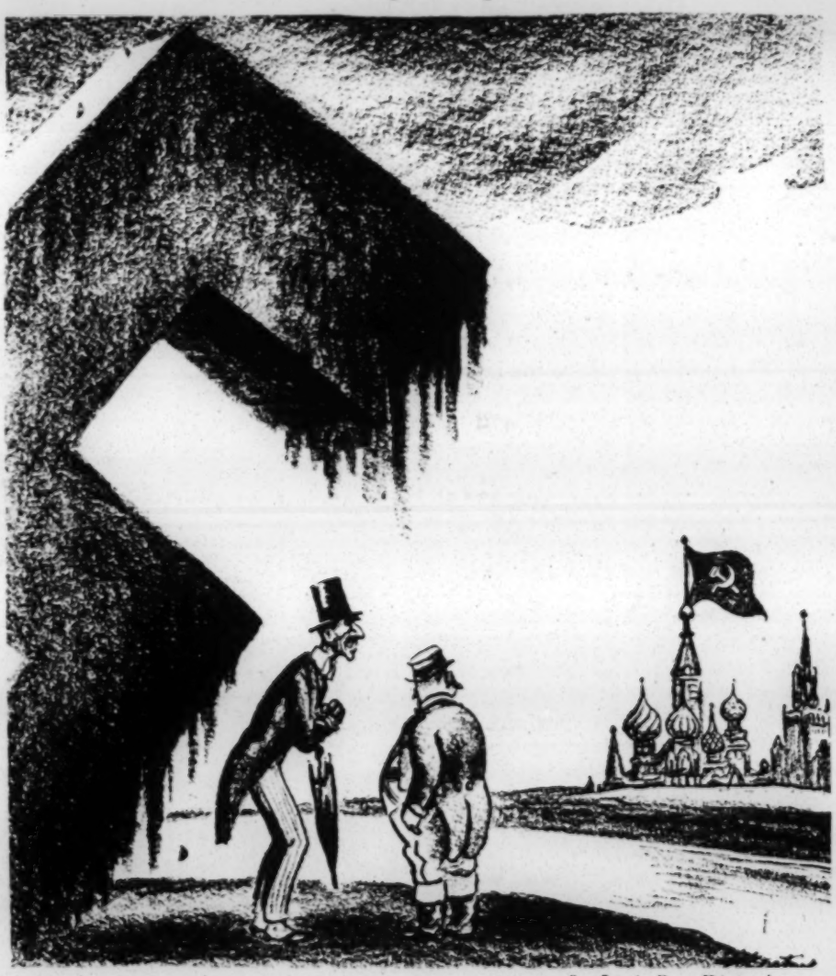
In short, the democracies ask from Moscow a great deal but offer nothing in return. Moscow's reported coolness to the British proposals is, in view of their nature, quite understandable. Berlin has not been able to conceal its satisfaction with this turn of events. But Hitler is in no hurry to conclude any kind of agreement with Stalin. His immediate aims are a "settlement" of the twin problems of Danzig and the Polish corridor. To the extent that the Soviet Union holds aloof from the front of the democratic powers—to that extent does Hitler feel he will have a free hand in dealing with Poland. If indeed a Reich-Soviet deal becomes politically necessary, or desirable, Hitler will presumably be able to conclude it on much more favorable terms *after* the liquidation of the dispute with Poland, rather than before.

Moscow is hardly likely to embark on a war against Hitler to preserve the integrity of "Poor little Poland," all the less so since both Britain and France are showing themselves increasingly averse from coming to Poland's aid short of a situation in which Nazi Germany might threaten to liquidate not only the Danzig and Corridor questions, but the very existence of Poland as an independent state. Judging by the tone of the speech which Col. Joseph Beck, Polish Foreign Minister, delivered in the Sejm last week, Poland herself is not at all sure that she will make a "last-ditch" stand against the Nazi demands regarding Danzig and the corridor. While "rejecting" the Nazi demands, he said Poland was prepared to negotiate with Germany.

This speech was greeted in the chancelleries of Western Europe with evident relief. It had been feared that Col. Beck would adopt a defiant, aggressive stand in his reply to the Nazi demands and thereby precipitate a conflict leading to a general war. This fear, so clearly evidenced as to be unmistakable, led the Paris *Soir* to prophesy this week that a "second Munich" is in the making, with Poland as the latest victim. The paper charged that Prime Minister Chamberlain had "relapsed into the Munich malady."

European observers predict that Germany will now bide her time, feeling assured that by a policy of attrition, coupled with diplomatic activity to prevent the formation of any formidable front against her, she will in time

Under the Frightening Shadow



St. Louis Post-Dispatch

"Dash it all, we cawn't be too exclusive"—but read this article and see what John Bull has actually offered the Russian bear!

attain her Polish aims. Among other things, Berlin is said to be banking on the fact that Poland will become financially exhausted by having to maintain her army of 1,000,000 men ready for war, and that Warsaw will then be ripe for capitulation.

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THE European situation has had renewed repercussions on Far Eastern politics following the conversion of the Anti-Comintern Pact into a military alliance between Germany and Italy last week-end. Precise instruments are to be signed in the near future. This new move on the chessboard of diplomacy has compelled Japan, the third partner in the fascist Axis, to consider her own position and the flood of reports from Tokyo this week suggests that the latest Berlin-Rome move—although Tokyo was probably informed of it in advance—has caused quite a flurry in the ranks of the Japanese Government.

As early as May 5—two days before the announcement of the Berlin-Rome alliance—a *United Press* dispatch from Tokyo said that the Emperor had sanctioned "a limited military alliance between Japan, Germany and Italy directed solely against the Soviet Union." This sanction was given, the agency said, at the request of Baron Hiranuma, the Premier. Thereupon, the report continued, Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita informed the German and Italian ambassadors of this step. He told the envoys that Japan was willing to enter into an alliance against the Soviet Union, but rejected an alleged German proposal for a military alliance against the democracies.

Japanese circles, *United Press* said further, saw three possibiiities which might arise from this situation: (1) Germany and Italy may refuse to accept an agreement for an alliance directed solely against the Soviet Union; (2) the entire Anti-Comintern Pact may be weakened, since Japan is unwilling to join an alliance against the democratic powers. Furthermore, Italy is not believed to be interested in the Soviet problem; (3) present friendly relations between Germany and Japan under the Anti-Comintern Pact may give way to active antagonisms which have been brewing for a long time beneath the surface.

United Press went so far as to quote unnamed Japanese leaders as saying that Japan had decided to risk a break with Germany and Italy, particularly if weakening of Japan's connections with Germany would improve Japanese relations with Britain, France and the United States, from which nations Japan hopes to secure credits for exploiting the occupied portions of China.

Indicating that a sharp conflict of views exists as to what course Japan should now pursue, General Seishiro Itagaki, the Japanese War Minister, made a cautious declaration on Monday of this week. While asserting that the Italo-German military alliance was "a matter for congratulation," he said that Japan *may* join the military axis. Because of their obviously careful phrasing his words are well worth quoting in full (*Domei* version): "It is not impossible that, if Germany and Italy so desire, Japan may conclude a military agreement with them."

Assertion that Japan was already conducting negotiations for a military alliance with Germany and Italy was made the same day by Lieut.-Gen. Kuniaki Koiso, Minister of Overseas Affairs and former Chief-of-Staff of the Kwantung Army. Whether such negotiations materialize or not, he was quoted as saying, "depends entirely on whether Germany and Italy fully understand Japan's position and power in East Asia as well as their own situation in Europe."

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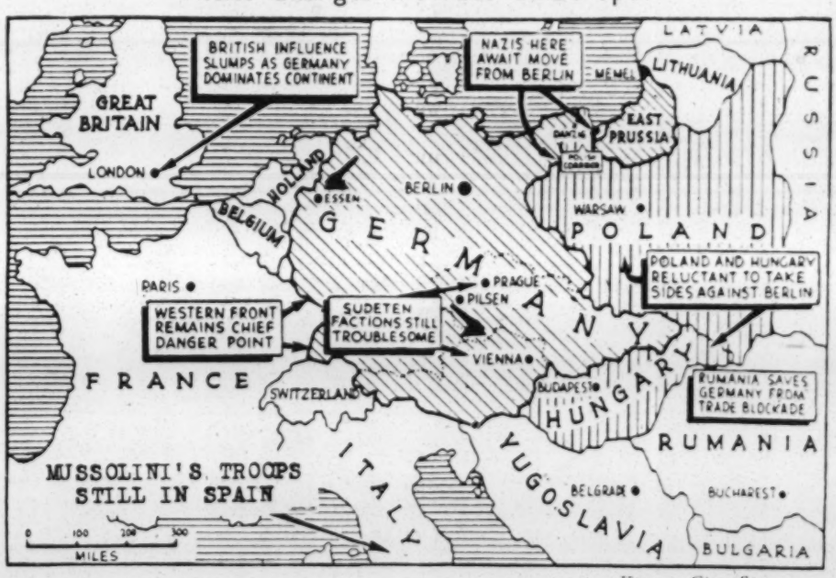
DIPLOMATS in Washington, quoted by *United Press*, speculated as to whether the Italo-German military alliance might not compel Japan to seek a closer relationship with the Western democracies. Japan, in view of her commercial dependence on those countries, would become too vulnerable economically if she tied herself closely to Berlin and Rome, they believed.

Efforts to achieve a rapprochement between Japan and Britain were seen Monday of this week when Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador in London, had Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, as his guest of honor at an Embassy banquet. Others present included R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, the French Ambassador, M. Charles Corbin, the Ministers of Denmark and the Netherlands, the American Consul-General, and the former British Ambassador to Tokyo, Sir Francis Lindley. *Transocean* claimed to have learned that Lord Halifax employed the occasion to inform the Japanese envoy in detail regarding the status and future prospects of Anglo-Soviet negotiations and expressed the hope that Japan might display similar frankness regarding her negotiations with Germany and Italy.

Hitler Changes the Face of Europe!



Kansas City Star

Thus, he reportedly said, an advance would be made toward improved Japanese relations with Britain. To this, the Japanese envoy supposedly replied that he desired to clear up misconceptions regarding the nature of the Anti-Comintern Pact, which, he contended, is directed against the Communist International and not against the Soviet Government.

Scarlet Fever Plague Strikes Jewish Emigres

An epidemic of scarlet fever broke out last week among the Jewish refugees in Shanghai who are housed in encampments in the area north of Soochow Creek. Up to midnight last Saturday, according to the weekly report of the S.M.C.'s Public Health Department, 181 refugees, mostly adults, had been afflicted with the scourge, but there had been no fatalities. An emergency isolation hospital was opened on Chaoufoong Road and new patients were still pouring in this week. Health authorities attributed the rapid spread of the epidemic to the run-down condition of most of the refugees, who, suffering from under-nourishment, have a weakened resistance.

Lessons from Lincheng: Tuchuns of 1923—Japanese Warlords of 1939

THE diplomatic phases of the so-called "Lincheng Incident," involving the wrecking of the Blue Express, culminated in the presentation of a series of demands upon the old Peking Government by the Diplomatic Corps. These demands, published herewith, constitute the final instalment of the so-called Lincheng Incident Correspondence, recently released by the State Department at Washington. The first instalment appeared in these columns on April 15.

That the Department of State selected the present for the release of these 16-year-old diplomatic messages, was of undoubted significance, because Japanese military activities in China since 1937 have created another era of chaos in this country which resembles the situation which prevailed a decade-and-a-half ago when irresponsible military governors or tuchuns dominated the politics and economics of the country.

There is special significance in the fact that the Japanese Army, in its attempts to set up puppet administrations which would be amenable to Japanese control, has gone back to the discredited militarists and politicians of a previous age in order to find material for the administrations which the Japanese warlords are trying to establish in place of the more enlightened provincial and local governments which they ousted. The result has been that all of the inefficiency and corruption which prevailed at that time has been brought back, and to these ancient evils has been added the incubus of Japanese warlordism, an even greater menace to peace and order than the system which was overthrown by the Nationalist movement a dozen years ago.

Foreign consular and diplomatic officials as well as foreign businessmen and missionaries who have had any dealings with officials of the puppet regimes which the Japanese Army has set up from Peiping to the Yangtsze Valley and from Shanghai to Hankow, are unanimous in the statement that they have no power and that all questions must be referred to some Japanese military commander who pulls the strings. In some cases, particularly in North China, the Japanese military commanders allegedly are more corrupt even than the puppet officials themselves.

While foreigners and their interests are adversely affected by this situation, the real burden naturally rests upon the unfortunate Chinese people who are now subjected to the unbearable burden of misgovernment, military oppression and exploitation of corrupt and inefficient Chinese officialdom and Japanese militarism.

As indicated in previous instalments of the Diplomatic Correspondence concerned with the Lincheng incident which have appeared in these columns, the lead in the negotiations for the release of the captives was taken by the then American Minister to China, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman. The Secretary of State at that time was the Hon. Charles E. Hughes, now Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court.

The attack on the Blue Express and the kidnapping of the foreign and Chinese passengers, which occurred on the night of May 6, 1923, just sixteen years ago, marked the culmination of an era of banditry in China which was a direct outcome of the political system of military governors or tuchuns which had prevailed throughout the country after the First Revolution in 1911. Reference to this subject appears in the Note which the Powers presented to the Peking Government after the Lincheng incident inself had been liquidated. The following paragraph which appeared in the Note is of special interest:

> "The Diplomatic Body aims at suppression of brigandage in China because brigandage threatens the rights and interests of foreigners under their care. But the Chinese no less than foreigners suffer from the evils of brigandage and when the Diplomatic Corps asks that by the suppression of brigandage, foreigners should be guaranteed security in China, it is in fact asking that the Chinese should also be guaranteed security in their own country."

Further on, the following even more significant paragraph appeared:

> "As long as the Chinese Government allows the best disciplined troops in China to devote themselves to those civil wars which perpetually afflict one part or another of this great country, the national or provincial armies will be diverted from their true task. They will, more than anyone else, minister to the misery and sufferings of the Chinese people instead of acting as their defenders against the outrages and depredations of the bandits."

Since the Lincheng Incident was the most sensational bandit escapade which had occurred anywhere in the world in many years, it naturally attracted attention everywhere and had the effect of discrediting the Peking Government which enjoyed international recognition. The following paragraph from the *Literary Digest* (May 19, 1923) gave an idea of the impression created abroad by the bandit action:

> "If the Lake Shore Limited were held up near Syracuse, and the passengers, including distinguished foreigners, were marched up into the Adirondacks in their nightclothes, and held for ransom, with the Governor of New York and the President at Washington utterly powerless to cope with the robbers, in spite of European governmental demands for swift action, it would be something like what happened in China the other day. Only the first would be an inexplicable phenomenon, while the other, though sensational enough, appears to most American editors to be the perfectly natural result of the conditions now prevailing in the more or less 'Celestial' Republic . . . ."

Another well-known American paper, in commenting on the incident, even went so far as to declare that the "government of the Republic of China has collapsed and no one has the plans for reconstructing it."

As the Boxer Rebellion and the ensuing actions of the Powers in invading North China and occupying Tientsin and Peking, discredited the Manchu Government and paved the way for the First Revolution of 1911, so the Lincheng Bandit Incident and the ensuing demands of the Powers had a similar effect in discrediting the Peking military regime and thereby paving the way for the Nationalist Revolution which swept northward from Canton in 1926-1927.

The bandit gang provided an excellent cross-section view of China's political complications of the period. The gang, numbering probably 500 to 600 men at the beginning, was made up of possibly a dozen chieftains, practically all of whom had previously served in the army or armies of provincial tuchuns, or military governors. The same applied to the rank-and-file of the bandits, practically all of whom were ex-soldiers who had served in some "private" army of a warlord of the period. One man had served in Hunan and had drifted northward to Manchuria where he had served under Marshal Chang Tso-lin and then marched southward through the Great Wall in one of Chang's civil wars. When Chang was defeated, the soldier joined a bandit gang, and found himself involved in the Lincheng Incident.

Only one of the bandit chieftains was congenitally ill-natured and kept insisting upon killing some of the foreign prisoners in order to speed up action on the demands which the bandits had made. One of the Chinese prisoners finally found out that this particular chieftain, a confirmed opium-smoker, claimed to have been ill-treated by a foreigner in Tsinan, Shantung, many years previously. One of the chiefs once told the foreign captives that they should not consider themselves "prisoners" but

as "honored guests" of the "People's Self-Deliverance Army of Shantung." The animosities of the bandits were chiefly directed toward the provincial military officials who were accused of oppressing the people and "squeezing" the money which should have gone to pay the wages of the soldiers. Generally the bandits were more interested in forcing their way back into the provincial army than they were in receiving a monetary ransom for their captives. One of the chiefs insisted that the bandits should not only be taken back into the army, but should have their wages paid six months in advance.

When, after much negotiation within the bandit camp as well as outside, one of the chiefs was brought into personal contact with the "Pang-pan" or representative of Gen. Tien Chung-yu, Governor of Shangtung, the Governor's representative said: "The bandit outrage has caused the officials of the province to lose much face. It has caused the people of China to lose much face. It has even caused the bandits themselves to lose face... Therefore we should all forget about face and get down to business and settle the matter." This was the beginning of negotiations between bandit leaders and government officials which resulted in the actual release of the foreign and Chinese captives.

According to the terms of settlement, aside from the payment of losses, indemnity for injuries and a per-diem payment arrangement for the foreign captives, the deal between the Military Governor and the bandit chiefs provided for some 600 of the bandits to be taken into the army with their wages paid for a considerable time in advance. This agreement was not kept, however. Several weeks afterward the military governor, by a ruse, succeeded in getting control of the bandits' rifles. He then made them prisoners and massacred them with machine-guns.

This action, deeply resented by the ex-captives as well as diplomatic officials, had the effect of greatly increasing revolutionary sentiment among the rank-and-file of the provincial armies. It also made it more difficult to negotiate with bandit gangs for the release of foreign captives, victims of other "incidents" in future, because bandit chiefs would no longer trust provincial or central government officials.

Space is not available for discussion of other phases of the Lincheng Incident, except to refer to the general political situation which prevailed at that time. The military set-up behind the Peking government at that time consisted of Gen. Tsao Kun, tuchun of Chihli, who was President; Gen. Wu Pei-fu, tuchun of Honan; Gen. Chi Hsieh-yuan, tuchun of Kiangsi with headquarters at Nanking. This triumvirate was opposed by Gen. Chang Tso-lin, dictator of the three northeastern provinces, or Manchuria, and by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, who had assumed the position of *generalissimo* at Canton. Occupying a strategic middle-ground was Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, tuchun of Chekiang, with his headquarters at Hangchow.

The Northern group controlled fourteen of the eighteen provinces of the country, but their "control" was ephemeral, due to constant intrigue for new groupings and the bandit menace which indicated general disloyalty and discontent. Actually the tuchuns, south of the Great Wall at least, only controlled the cities and railways, somewhat as the Japanese warlords exercise control within their spheres today. The strength of the Northern group of militarists depended upon their control of the railways, which enabled rapid transport of troops. This explained the political element involved in the bandit raid at Lincheng, southern Shantung, which was aimed at disrupting railway communication between Peking and Nanking.

Also of singular interest, was the fact that so-called "bandit-territory," embracing parts of Shuntung, Honan, Anhwei, Kiangsu provinces—which had been pacified by the National Government, or at least by Gen. Han Fu-chu in Shantung—provided the setting for the most serious battles and defeats of the Japanese Army in the present war. All of these provincial towns, Lincheng and Tsaochwang and Taierhchwang in Shantung; Hsuchowfu in Kiangsu; Kweiteh and Kaifeng in Honan, familiar to the newspaper reading world in 1923 as a result of the bandit episode, have become well-known again as a result of determined Chinese resistence to the Japanese invasion.

One cannot but speculate upon the future consequences of the Japanese invasion of China, considered from the viewpoint or background of the Lincheng Incident of 1923 and the revolutionary developments which followed the Boxer uprising of 1900. It doesn't require much perspicacity to imagine developments resulting from the Japanese invasion that would not only sweep the Japanese warlords and their hirelings from the Chinese landscape, but which would result in revolutionary upheavals in Japan such as would make the political tribulations through which China has passed appear child's play in comparison.

The final instalment of the diplomatic correspondence concerned with the Lincheng affair, including the final demands of the Powers, appears in the following pages.

Japanese Commander Stopped Ningpo Relief Ship

A relief ship, the Tembien, registered under the Italian flag, was intercepted by a Japanese destroyer off Ningpo on Tuesday, May 2, refused permission to land nurses and medical relief supplies and ultimately compelled to return to Shanghai under Japanese naval escort. The vessel carried 10 Chinese doctors, 21 nurses, a large stock of medicines and hospital supplies and 300 bags of cracked wheat. The medical and hospital supplies as well as the cracked wheat had been donated to Chinese relief organizations by the American Red Cross, Church Relief Society and the British Lord Mayor's Fund. It was the second and most serious case of Japanese interference with shipments of relief supplies to Chinese civilians who had been wounded by Japanese air-bombings.

The city of Ningpo had just been bombed, resulting in several hundred casualties. The relief ship was being dispatched under the auspices of the Ningpo Guild of Shanghai. It is owned by the Compagnia Italiana di Navigazione, 93 Canton Road.

When the Japanese naval commander boarded the Tembien, off Ningpo, the physician in charge informed the Japanese naval officer that they were on an errand of mercy to the hundreds of wounded Chinese in Ningpo. The Japanese officer shrugged his shoulders and declared, "We do not want to help the wounded Chinese, we want them to die!"

As the Japanese destroyer was escorting the Tembien back to Shanghai it was joined by another Japanese destroyer which was escorting another ship, the Kondor, German-owned, which had been intercepted at Chinghai and also was being taken to Shanghai. The commander of the Kondor said that when he arrived at Chinghai, the Japanese destroyer was engaged in shelling that unfortified and undefended port. When the Japanese boarding party found a Chinese tax official from Ningpo on the Kondor, they immediately killed him.

As the Japanese destroyers entered the Shanghai harbor escorting the two foreign ships, one German and the other Italian, foregner standing on the jetty remarked, "There comes the Tokyo-Berlin-Rome Axis." The German and Italian ships each had the Japanese ensign at their foremasts.

Industrial Expansion Continuing in Shanghai

Continuing industrial expansion in the International Settlement, south of Soochow Creek, is indicated in the April report of the Industrial Section of the Shanghai Municipal Council published last week. Building permits were sought during the month for two large dyeing plants, an aerated water factory, a wool spinnery and two weaving factories, the report states, while plans were submitted for extension to a vacuum flask factory, the partial rebuilding of a hosiery plant to absorb an additional 300 workers, and extensions to a seasoning powder factory and a paper mill.

State Department Correspondence

The Famous Lincheng Bandit Coup of 1923

(Concluded from Last Issue)

The Department of State to the British Embassy

MEMORANDUM

With reference to the British Embassy's memorandum of June 19. 1923, relating to the proposal made by the British Minister at Peking for the creation in China of a railway police force under foreign officers for the purpose of providing an effective guarantee for the safety of foreigners, the Secretary of State has to advise the Embassy that on June 23 he instructed the American Minister at Peking to report in detail upon the nature of the proposals for such an organization. From a report by the Minister, dated July 16th, it appears that the Committee of the Diplomatic Body, appointed to formulate the demands to be presented in connection with the settlement of the Lincheng incident, has had considerable discussion on the subject of the proposed railway police, but that, on the date above mentioned, they voted to postpone further consideration of this question until the return of the British Minister, who had been absent at Pehtaiho for a week.

The Committee of the Diplomatic Body has now completed the draft note covering the demands to be presented to the Chinese Government: but it does not appear that there has been any elaboration of the bare principle of a railway police under foreign officers, the details of this plan being reserved for subsequent communication to the Chinese Government. While believing the plan to be intrinsically meritorious, this Government is not in a position to indicate its unqualified support thereof until it is made aware of the practical details of the proposal. It also believes it somewhat hazardous to incorporate such a demand in the note for presentation to the Chinese Government before the Diplomatic Body shall have formulated the details of the plan with such a degree of precision as to assure substantial accord when final arrangements are to be made with the Chinese Government for the actual organization of the force. This Government shares the view of the British Government, as expressed in the Embassy's memorandum of June 19th, that it is desirable that "action should be taken promptly before the effect created by the recent outrage has had time to wear off". It therefore hopes that the full exposition of the proposal originally made by the British Minister may be expedited, with a view to harmonizing at as early a date as possible the views of the Diplomatic Body and thus preventing any dissipation of influence on the part of the Powers in dealing with the questions arising from the railway outrage of last May.

WASHINGTON, *July 28, 1923.*

The Minister in China (Schurman) to the Secretary of State

No. 7732 PEKING, *August 14, 1923.*

[Received September 7.]

Sir: With reference to my telegram No. 279, of August 10, 12 noon, regarding the delivery of the note addressed by the Diplomatic Body to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, containing the demands of the Diplomatic Body as a result of the attack upon foreigners at Lincheng, I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy and translation of the note in question.

The text of this note has been published in the press.

I have (etc.) JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN

[Enclosure—Translation]

The Diplomatic Corps at Peking to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs (Wellington Koo)

PEKING, *August 10, 1923.*

MR. MINISTER: In continuation of previous communications addressed to the Chinese Government relative to the Lincheng incident (the attack on an express train on the Tientsin-Pukow line during the night of the 5th-6th May, 1923 in the course of which foreigners were carried into captivity by the brigands), the Diplomatic Body has the honour to notify the Government above mentioned of the decisions which it has reached concerning:—

(1) The damages which the Diplomatic Body proposes to claim from the Chinese Government for the victims of the outrage;

(2) The guarantees which the Diplomatic Body considers to be necessary for the future; insistence on the responsibility of the military governors and other authorities; measures for the protection of the railways.

(3) Sanctions. Punishment of the officials or employees of the railway who were guilty in this matter of neglect of duty or of complicity with the brigands.

I. DAMAGES

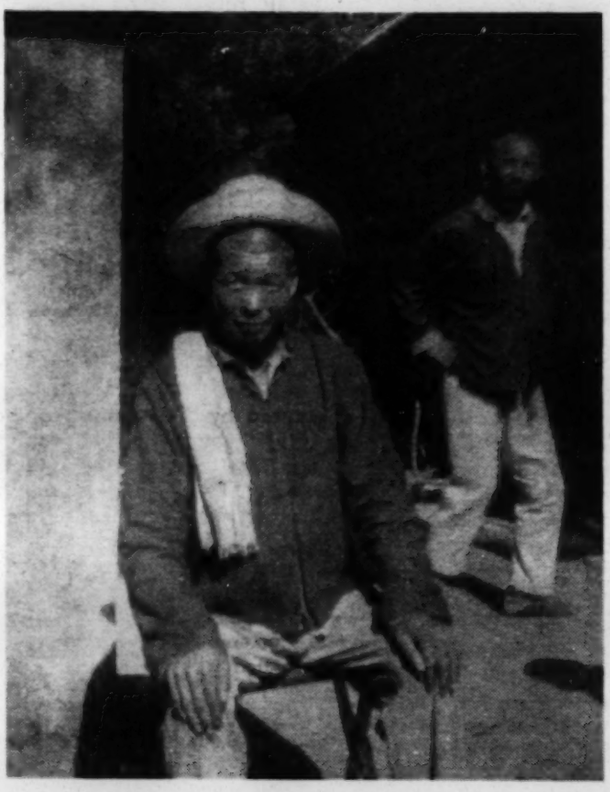
The Diplomatic Body claims damages from the Chinese Government for the foreigners who were the victims of the Lincheng incident.

These damages will be classified into the following categories:

(A) Compensation for loss of baggage and objects which were either stolen or lost at the time of the attack on the train and for individual medical attention rendered to the prisoners during the period of their detention; these will be based on the sworn statements of the persons concerned in the presence of their respective Consuls.

(B) Compensation for the loss of life and of liberty and for sufferings and indignities undergone by all the foreign travelers while in the hands of the brigands; $20,000 Mex. for the foreign traveler who was killed on May 6th at the time of the attack on the train by the brigands; $500 Mex. per prisoner per day for the first three days of detention, May 6th, 7th and 8th; $100 Mex. per prisoner and per day during the week commencing May 9th; $150 Mex. per prisoner and per day during week commencing May 16th; $200 Mex. per prisoner and per day during the week commencing May 23rd; $250 Mex. per prisoner and per day during the week commencing May 30th; $300 Mex. per prisoner and per day during the week commencing June 6th.

Opium-Smoking Champion



Another picture of one of the petty chiefs who had a reputation among the bandits of being able to smoke more opium than any other man in the gang.

(C) Compensation to cover reimbursement of the amounts expended in supplying relief to the prisoners.

In formulating the above mentioned demands for definite indemnities (A,B, and C) the Diplomatic Corps declares that the foreign victims of the Lincheng incident are entitled to receive from the Chinese Government supplementary indemnities varying according to individual cases as compensation for bodily injuries, medical attention, loss of earnings and temporary or permanent decrease of earning capacity casued by their captivity or in consequence thereof. Individual demands will be examined and formulated in each case by the Legation of the person interested.

The Diplomatic Corps endorses the demands presented or to be presented separately by several Legations for damages suffered by foreign prisoners of brigands in Honan from June to December, 1922, thereby indicating clearly that the Diplomatic Body has been notified of these demands and approves them in principle.

II. Guarantees for the Future

The Diplomatic Body notes with great regret that the brigands infest not only the province of Shantung but all or a part of the provinces of Chihli, Kiangsu, Honan, Anhui and other provinces and that the means employed at present to suppress them are notoriously inadequate. The first duty of the Chinese Government being to maintain order and protect foreigners and Chinese against violent acts and outrages on the part of the brigands, the Diplomatic Body invites the Chinese Government to take, through the agency of the inspecting generals, military governors, etc., immediate steps to cooperate in organizing with the help of their best troops vigorous operations against the bandits. The Diplomatic Body will eventually instruct the Military Attachés of the foreign legations to follow these operations and report to them.

A. Responsibility of the Military Governors and Other Provincial or Local Authorities

The final protocol for the settlement of the disturbances of 1900 (Article X and Annex 16) declares that all the Governors General, Governors, and provincial or local officials are bound to insure in the most efficacious way the protection of foreigners

"The Sap Club"

Dug-out on the top of Mount Paotzeku where some of the foreign captives were held. The sides were of stone while the roof was covered with thatch and earth. The foreign prisoners put up a sign over the door and labeled their habitat "The Sap Club".

and are responsible for the maintenance of order in the event of new antiforeign disturbances, within the limits of their districts.

It expressly prescribes the following penalties for those who should fail in this duty:

"If, owing to indifference, or rather of voluntary tolerance, great calamities take place, or if treaties should be violated and no immediate steps taken to make reparation or inflict punishment, the Governors-general, Governors, and the provincial or local Officials responsible will be removed and shall not be reappointed to other offices in other provinces, or hope to be reinstated or receive any further honors."

Brigandage having become a grave menace to the lives, property and rights of foreigners in China, the Diplomatic Body will keep itself accurately informed with regard to this state of unrest and for that purpose it has decided on the despatch in case of need of its own representatives into the provinces infested by the brigands in order to examine and report upon the local situation. When it appears to the Diplomatic Body that a Military Governor or officer commanding troops or that a provincial or local official has failed or is failing in his duty of providing protection for foreigners in conformity with the Clauses of the Protocol of 1901 above mentioned, the Diplomatic Body will demand the immediate imposition on the offender of the penalties prescribed therein without prejudice to such additional punishments, fines, etc., as the circumstances may call for.

The Diplomatic Body moreover reserves the right to order the exclusion of these officers or officials from the protection of the foreign concessions or settlements in the treaty ports.

B. Measures for Protecting the Railways

The Lincheng incident has clearly shown the danger which foreign travelers at present run on the Tientsin-Pukow Line, which is one of the principal means of communication in China, and on the Chinese railways generally.

From the inquiries which the Diplomatic Body undertook and from the information which it has collected, particularly from the International Military Commission, which it despatched to Lincheng, it transpires that the present system of protection of the Chinese railways is insufficient to insure in an efficient manner the protection of the lines.

The Diplomatic Body considers that reforms are necessary and that it is its duty to aid the Chinese Government to carry these out, by collaborating with them in the task.

The reforms which the Diplomatic Body has in view would consist in the reorganization of the forces of the Special Chinese police who would be placed under the supervision of foreign officers and entrusted with the protection of the Chinese railways.

The Diplomatic Body reserves the right, after a more elaborate study of the question, of presenting as soon as possible to the Chinese Government the scheme which it will have adopted.

III. Sanctions

The Diplomatic Body requires from the Chinese Government the punishment of those civil or military officials and employees of the Tientsin-Pukow railway whose complicity with the bandits may be established or whose conduct may be found to have facilitated the crime either by negligence or lack of foresight before,

Three of the Foreign Captives

Left—The Brothers Eddie and Freddie Elias, following their release from Lincheng. Both are residents of Shanghai. Right is Anceri◦ Verea, Mexican paper manufacturer, who was traveling through China with his wife on a honeymoon trip. Both were captured and held for several weeks.

or by inactivitiy during, the incident or whose attitude may have been found to have contributed to the prolongation of the detention of the foreign prisoners.

Without entering into the details of all the prosecutions to be undertaken in connection with the Lincheng incident, the Diplomatic Body, after having made a careful study of the matter by means of international commissions both civil and military and by other methods, finds it necessary to request the Chinese Government to inflict upon a certain number of persons the punishments which it has determined. The demands of the Diplomatic Body are as followes:—

1. That General T'ien Chung-yu, Military Governor of Shantung, who, as Military Governor of Shantung, was directly and wholly responsible for the maintenance of order and the protection of foreigners in his province, and, as Commander-in-Chief of all the troops in his province, was responsible for the payment, discipline and conduct of his troops, should be summarily dismissed from his present duties, that he shall never henceforth be entrusted with any official duty or mission on Chinese territory and that he should henceforth receive no new honor.

2. That General Ho Feng-yu, Defense Commissioner at Yenchowfu and Commander of the 6th Mixed Brigade of Shantung, who, as Defense Commissioner at Yenchowfu, had responsibilities in Southern Shantung similar to those of General Tien for the entire province and who, after General Tien, was responsible for the continuation of brigandage in southern Shantung, shall be dismissed from his duties and shall never again be appointed to any military command whatsoever.

3. That General Chang Wen-t'ang, Commander of the Tientsin-Pukow railway police, responsible for the discipline and conduct of the police along the permanent way and on the trains of the said railway, shall be dismissed from his duties and shall never again be entrusted with any police duty on railways.

4. That Chao Te-chao, the officer in command of the guard on the train which was attacked on May 6th, responsible for the defence of the train, who was not in uniform at the time of the attack and who took no action and allowed himself to be captured by the

bandits, should be dismissed from his present duties and shall never again be employed in a police capacity.

In conformity with the provisions of the last paragraph of Article II-A above, the Diplomatic Body reserves the right to themselves to order the exclusion of these four officers from the protection of the foreign concessions and settlements in the Treaty Ports. The punishment of certain officers, however, does not adequately satisfy the just claims of the Diplomatic Body.

The attack by brigands on the train from Pukow to Peking, the capture of foreign travelers, the length of their captivity, the measures which had to be resorted to to obtain their release, have proved to the world that foreigners do not enjoy in China the guarantees of safety to which they are entitled. The actual sanction of the Lincheng incident should be found in a strict respect by the Chinese Government and all authorities in China for the rights of foreigners and for the treaties in force.

The Diplomatic Body has firmly determined to guard closely and to maintain by all measures in its power the defense of these rights and the application of those treaties which were solemnly confirmed at the time of the final establishment of the Republic of China, by the declaration communicated to the Legation[s] on October 6, 1913, prior to the publication on the 10th of the same month.

Before terminating this note, the Diplomatic Corps draws the attention of the Chinese Government to brigandage in China which in its present state constitutes a grave danger for the whole country as well as for the rights and interests of foreigners.

The Diplomatic Body has received admissions that the Chinese Government were aware of the existence and recent development of brigandage in China in the official notifications addressed by the latter to the members of the Diplomatic Body respecting the insecurity of certain districts from which the Waichiaopu desired on that account to exclude foreigners from those districts.

The Chinese Government has now recently been warned that these notifications will be only considered as valid for a limited period and the Diplomatic Body hereby declares that henceforth they will consider these notifications as being official recognitions on the part of the Chinese Government of the existence of brigandage in the districts mentioned and all renewals of the said notifications after the fixed time limit as being official admissions on the part of the Chinese Government of their failure to suppress the brigandage in these same districts where they had denied its existence.

The Diplomatic Body aims at suppression of brigandage in China because brigandage threatens the rights and interests of the foreigners under their care. But the Chinese no less than the foreigners suffer from the evils of brigandage and when the Diplomatic Body asks that by the suppression of brigandage foreigners should be guaranteed security in China it is in fact asking that the Chinese should also be guaranteed security in their own country.

The recent development of brigandage with its evil consequences is not always caused by reason of the lack of military forces; there are at the present time in China more soldiers under arms than in any other country in the world. But these soldiers do not suppress the brigandage either because, not being paid, they refuse to make any efforts and even fraternize with the bandits or, as is generally the case, because the best of them are otherwise employed. As long as the Chinese Government allows the best disciplined troops in China to devote themselves to those civil wars which perpetually afflict one part or another of this great country the national or provincial armies will be diverted from their true task. They will more than any one else minister to the misery and sufferings of the Chinese people instead of acting as their defenders against the outrages and depredations of the bandits.

If the Government of China continues to authorize or to tolerate these abuses, if they do not set themselves resolutely to repress the brigandage which threatens the rights and interests of foreigners in China, the Diplomatic Body will be obliged to consider what further steps should be taken to protect the lives, the property, the rights and interests of foreigners in a country which although it enjoys the rights and privileges accorded to members of the great family of nations has shown itself incapable of fulfilling even the most fundamental of the duties which are inseparably connected with the rights and privileges of membership.

The Diplomatic Body desires the Chinese Government to understand its intention to obtain in reparation for the Lincheng incident the indemnities, guarantees and sanctions enumerated above.

Accept [etc.]

J. B. DE FREITAS
W. J. CUDENDIJK
J. A. BARNET
JOHAN MICHELET
ROBERT EVERTS
LE MARQUIS DE DOSFUENTES
JACOB GOULD SCHURMAN
A. BOYÉ
A. DE FLEURIAU
V. CERRUTI
RONALD MACLEAY
K. YOSHIZAWA
C. BONDE
H. H. SCHROEDER
G. DE BULHÕES
JUAN B. SALDAÑA
For the Mexican Minister

The End

Provincial People's Councils Beginning to Function

WHILE the attention of China is engaged by the developments in the military situation, an important political reform is being experimented with throughout the country, although with little publicity or notice. Despite the hostilities, China is making moves towards democracy, away from military dictatorship.

Heralded as the forerunner of China's future parliament, the People's Political Council, inaugurated in July last year, is the chief organ which has been promoting China's political evolution into a modern democratic state. As chairman of the Council, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, in spite of the manifold duties imposed upon him by the war, has been doing all within his power to encourage and facilitate this development.

Provincial Councils Established

One of the most important activities in connection with the work of the Council is the establishment of provincial political councils in the various provinces, in accordance with a resolution adopted at the first plenary session of Council last year. Most of these provincial councils have already commenced to function and last week those in Kweichow and Honan were inaugurated.

The chief duties of these organs are to assist the provincial governments in administration and to recommend measures of reform. Through the central People's Political Council, they can also make their voice heard by the National Government. As the nucleus for the development of democractic government in China, they form an important link between the provincial authorities and the people of the provinces. Although their status has not yet been fully defined, they are destined to play a similar role in national politics in China as the State legislatures in the United States.

Dr. T. T. Li Promoted

Dr. T. T. Li, director of the Intelligence and Publicity Department of the Ministry

Dr. T. T. Li

of Foreign Affairs, whose promotion as minister to Cuba was announced last week, has a creditable career in governmental service. A native of Hupeh, 38 years old, Dr. Li, after graduating from Tsinghua College, received his advanced education in the United States, where he studied at Chicago, Harvard and Wisconsin Universities, receiving his Ph.D. degree in political science from the University of Wisconsin in 1929.

During his academic years in America, he was active in journalism, being editor of the *Chinese Students' Monthly* and the *Chinese Students Quarterly* and also a frequent contributor to American publications. Returning to China in 1929, he joined the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as chief of the second section in the Intelligence and Publicity Department. Promoted as assistant director of the Department in 1931, Dr. Li was made director in 1933 and held this post for the past six years, until his present appointment as minister to Cuba.

Dr. Kuo Ping-chia, it is understood, will be appointed Dr. Li's successor. Also an American returned student, Dr. Kuo has been for the past several years professor of history and political science at the National Wuhan University.

In view of the impending session of the Council of the League of Nations, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese ambassador at London, last week called on Lord Halifax, the British foreign secretary, to discuss problems in connection with the session and to inquire Britain's attitude towards the question of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, which is to be the principal item on the agenda. Dr. Quo, it was understood, also informed Lord Halifax of Chinese intentions at Geneva.

Commenting on the forthcoming League

Council session, the *Hua Mei Chen Pao* stated that the only achievement thus far made by the League in connection with the Sino-Japanese hostilities was the resolution authorizing assistance to China by individual members and urging them to refrain from acts which may weaken China's resistance. Mere individual aid without effective sanctions, the paper pointed out, is not sufficient to halt Japan's aggression and the weakness of any League action is evidently due to the lack of a system of collective security. The journal considered the Council session a good opportunity for the League to restore its prestige by establishing the system of collective security, but emphasized that any system of collective security must include the Far East. Assailing Britain's stand against Soviet Russia's proposal for the inclusion of the Far East in an anti-aggression bloc, the paper asserted that if Britain insisted on her present policy, the future of the League would be doomed.

Evidence that Wang Ching-wei had been attempting to undermine the relations between the various provincial leaders and the National Government was furnished in a statement issued by Gen. Lung Yun, chairman of Yunnan Province, in reply to Wang's recent messages to him.

Gen. Lung's telegram, which was addressed to all military and civil leaders throughout the country, disclosed several attempts made by Wang to persuade him "to rebel against the Party and the State, and sabotage national unity.

Advising Wang to sever his relations with the "enemy" and go abroad "for a temporary rest," Gen. Lung, recalling Wang's talk with him last December on the question of peace or war, emphasized that the question concerned the welfare of the entire state and was of the greatest importance. He urged Wang to take the "realities of the situation" into consideration, before committing himself to any course.

Did Not Condemn

The Yunnan governor further stated that in spite of Wang's "peace" message of Dec. 29 last, he still thought that Wang's objective was to "save the country" and did not suspect him of harboring any evil motive. For this reason, Gen. Lung explained, he did not join with the others in condemning Wang. But he was shocked, Gen. Lung continued, when he received an autographed letter from Wang on March 21, disclosing certain important state secrets and urging him "to rebel against the Party and the State, sabotage national unity, nullify the sacrifices made by the people and oppose the settled national policy."

Affirming his loyalty to the National Government and General Chiang Kai-shek, Gen. Lung severely rebuked Wang for urging him to take such traitorous action and declared that if such a course was what Wang meant by national salvation by peaceful means, he was inviting self-extinction.

Finally, Gen. Lung advised Wang not to allow petty indignation or the pressure of his associates to over-ride his judgment and "to sever all relations with the enemy," so that he might yet hope to be pardoned by the country on the day of China's eventual victory.

While Wang is still believed to be in Hanoi, his agents in Shanghai are carrying on an intensive campaign to propagate his views on peace. Using the envelopes of the *Yi Pao* to distribute their propaganda sheets, they recently circulated widely through the mails a publication entitled "To Give An Example," written by Wang himself. Meanwhile, it was reported that Mrs. Wang had arrived in Shanghai from an unrevealed destination in a Japanese airplane. She is alleged to have taken up residence in the Broadway Mansions in Hongkew.

After several weeks of comparative quiet, another political assassination occurred in Shanghai last week (May 6), the victim being Zao Ping-sung, chief detective-inspector of the French Police Special Branch. Chief Inspector Zao was struck by three bullets and died of his injuries several hours after the shooting. The daring assassination was carried out in broad daylight not far from the French Police Headquarters by a gang of four armed gunmen, believed to have come from north of the Soochow creek. One of the gang was shot down by an Annamite constable and arrested. The other three made good their escape. Two women, innocent passers-by, were also wounded.

A native of Wusih, 33 years of age, the late Chief Inspector Zao was a graduate of Aurora University in Shanghai. He had been with the French Police for several years. Despite his youth, he was an efficient officer and was rapidly promoted to the important position of chief detective-inspector. Because of his position with the French Police, he had been threatened several times. A previous attack was made on him about six months ago and several arrests were made. The motive behind his assassination has not yet been unearthed, but it is generally believed that his efficient work in curbing the activities of terrorists in the French Concession was mainly responsible for his death.

Amiable and popular, inspector Zao's untimely death was regretted by many in Shanghai. As a tribute to his services and his death in the line of duty, the French Concession authorities honored him with a public funeral procession, which was held on Tuesday (May 9). Special grants to his family are understood to be under consideration.

Trouble in Kiangwan

Apparently all is not going well in the Kiangwan puppet government headed by Fu Siao-en. Soo Hsi-wen, secretary-general of the regime, is reported to have resigned his post, because of his growing conflict with Fu and the latter's dismissal of all his associates in the Kiangwan government.

Elaborating on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's recent radio broadcast on the importance of spiritual mobilization of the people to cope with the present crisis, the National Spiritual Mobilization Committee issued a circular telegram, urging the people to redouble their efforts in carrying out the tenets of the movement. Pointing out the gravity of the national emergency, the message emphasized that the spiritual resources of the country must be mobilized in order to surmount difficulties during the remaining period of the campaign of resistance.

Close cooperation between capital and labor was the keynote of a speech delivered by President Lin Sen of the National Government on May Day. During the present war of resistance, President Lin emphasized, labor and capital must cooperate closely in order to facilitate the work of national salvation and reconstruction. The realization of such cooperation, President Lin remarked, was also one of the objectives of the spiritual Mobilization Movement. Finally, President Lin urged that the entire people, regardless of social distinctions, should make a concerted effort for the achievement of the common objective, namely, the attainment of the ultimate victory and the consummation of national reconstruction.

The 17th anniversary of the inauguration of Dr. Sun Yat-sen as Extraordinary President in Canton on May 5, 1921 was observed at Chungking and other leading cities. In Shanghai, the occassion was marked by the hoisting of the national flags.

Production Conference Meets

Despite Japanese air raids, the National Production Conference, convened by the Executive Yuan, was opened at Chungking early this week. Presiding at the conference, Dr. H. H. Kung, president of the Executive Yuan, said that the conference was summoned in order to discuss measures for increasing production, both industrial and agricultural, during the war of resistance.

First of its kind in China, the conference is concentrating its attention on two points: (1) A critical study of past accomplishments and (2) the adoption of concrete measures to stimulate production of food, clothing materials, mineral and industrial products, with special attention to those articles which have a direct bearing on the prosecution of a prolonged war.

To utilize refugee labor for productive purposes, thousands of war refugees will soon be put to work in the reclamation of uncultivated lands in the western provinces. The National Government has appropriated $1,400,000 for the execution of this project. The land reclamation areas will be in Szechwan, Shensi, Sikong, Yunnan, Kwangsi, Hunan and Kansu. At present, eight reclamation areas have been mapped out, each utilizing the labor of 2,000 refugees.

New Air Route

Further facilitating communications in West China, the South-Western Aviation Corporation has completed plans for the inauguration of a new air route linking Chungking and Tatsienlu, provincial capital of Sikong. Test flights on the projected route have been found satisfactory.

A radio-teleghone service between Kweiyang, Kweichow capital, and Kunming, capital of Yunnan, was inaugurated on May 1, marked by an exchange of greetings between Wu Ting-chang and Gen. Lung Yun, chairmen of Kweichow and Yunnan respectively.

At the request of the Military Affairs Commission, the Executive Yuan has instructed the Ministry of Education to suppress all schools "of a political character" which have been established in various parts of the country without the approval of the National Government. This action is being taken in order to prevent the growth of political cliques which may prove detrimental to the campaign of resistance and national reconstruction.

In recognition of their meritorious services, Lt.-Gens. Chen Cheng and Wei Li-huang, respectively vice-minister of war and group army commander, have been promoted to the rank of general. Known as the "general of hundred victories," Gen. Wei distinguished himself in the battle of Hsinkow in Shansi in 1937. Gen. Chen, a trusted lieutenant of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, is concurrently director of the Political Affairs Department of the Military Affairs Commission.

Japonization of Canton is being vigorously pushed, following the announcement by the Japanese military authorities of the adoption of Japanese as one of the two official languages, the other being Mandarin. The Japanese language has also been made a compulsory subject in all schools in Canton.

Behind the Lines

Side by side with their armed comrades, more than 150 members of the Chekiang Political Workers are carrying on valuable work to strengthen the Chinese administration in areas under Japanese occupation. This small force, which has been operating for five months, is soon to be reinforced by 3,000 additional young men trained by the Military Affairs Commission. The purpose of the Corps in Japanese-occupied areas is threefold: to maintain Chinese authority and enforce government orders; to facilitate the activities of guerrillas; and to counteract the work of the enemy's political agents.

In Kiangsu, the new education commissioner of the province, Ma Yuan-fang, has also mapped out comprehensive plans for the intensification of political work in the guerrilla areas. A mass education program is being enforced, with special

attention being given political work among the masses so that they may participate more extensively in the campaign of resistance and national reconstruction.

Boxer Fund Appropriation

An advancement in mass education in the Northwest is foreseen with the appropriation of some $400,000 by the Board of Trustees of the British Boxer Indemnity Refund for the promotion of education and culture in the provinces of Kansu, Chinghai, Ninghsia and Suiyuan.

In Kansu, a Scientific Education Institute has been established at Lanchow, capital of the province, with Dr. Mei Yi-pao, formerly dean of the College of Arts of Yenching University, as director. In Chinghai, a high school has been opened at Huangshui, north of Hsining, the provincial capital, headed by Wang Wen-chun. The Board has also set aside a special fund of $50,000 for the promotion of education among the Mohammedan population in Kansu. Preparations are being made for the establishment of a middle school in northern Kansu especially for Mohammedan students.

British Boycott Peace Appeal by the Ex-King

On Monday of this week, as the King and Queen of England were crossing the Atlantic to Canada in the s.s. Empress of Australia for a state visit to the British dominion, to be followed by a state visit to the United States, the Duke of Windsor made a radio broadcast speech from Verdun, scene of one of the biggest battles of the Great War, in which he appealed for the preservation of peace. The British Broadcasting Company boycotted the Duke's address, which was heard all over the United States through a National Broadcasting Company hook-up. A section of the British press—followed in Shanghai by the *North-China Daily News*—accused the Duke of trying to "steal the show" from his brother, although in some quarters it was reported that the King had sanctioned the address when the ex-king submitted the matter to him.

Nippon Chamber Plans China Customs 'Reform'

An extensive plan for revision of the administration of the Chinese Maritime Customs and the abolition of several tariff items was being mapped out this week by the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry, according to a *Domei* report from Tokyo. The plan envisages taking into consideration the "taxing capacity" of the Chinese masses, the furnishing of facilities for economic collaboration between Japan, Manchukuo and China, and revenue for the "new China regimes." The report forecasted speedy abolition of export duties, interport duties and other miscellaneous taxes, and, if this should prove impracticable, the consolidation of these items. Customs procedure is also to be simplified, the report indicated.

French Socialist Party Membership Falls Sharply

The membership of the French Socialist Party headed by the former Premier, M. Leon Blum, has declined by 100,000 during the past year, the Radical Socialist organ *l'Oeuvre* reported May 9, according to *Transocean*. The party now has 180,000 members, the paper reportedly said.

War Orphan Colony in Eastern Chekiang

(China Information Committee)

In a little village in the eastern part of Chekiang Province is a colony of 400 refugee children, mostly orphans of war. Their peaceful surroundings are undisturbed by gunfire; they are living their normal life again, abundant in laughter and happiness.

The children rise at dawn. Responding to the bugle call, the boys line up on the spacious campus and with stern solemnity honor their national colors and sing their national anthem.

Thus begins a day of lessons, games, story-telling and outings in the course of which the principles of cleanliness, orderliness, honor and honesty are taught.

The children were saved from various districts in West Chekiang devastated by hostilities. Many of them came from rich families. Deprived of their parents, they are now under the care of a group of zealous child welfare workers organized by Madame Huang Shao-hsiung, wife of the chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Government.

Here luxuries, once known to many of the children, are not given, but every effort is exerted to make them feel they miss nothing. They study, play and laugh as they did before the invaders destroyed their homes.

The colony is known as the East Chekiang branch of the War-Time Children's Relief Association, one of the three national organizations caring for China's thousands of war orphans. The colony is looked after by a doctor, three nurses, 12 girl teachers and scores of women specially selected to take charge of the little inmates.

The children are divided into three groups. Those whose ages range from two to six are put in the kindergarten; from six to 15, in the primary school; and those who need special attention in training or education, in a special class.

Among other things taught at the colony, self-government is practised by the children. They settle their own disputes and enforce disciplinary measures themselves with teachers as their supervisors.

Where Nippon Airmen Dropped Bombs Last Sunday

Picture shows Chinese war refugee children who are being cared for by the International Relief Association in a special school at Mokanshan, which is not far from Hangchow. They are proteges of the American Red Cross, being fed with wheat which the Red Cross is shipping to this country for relief purposes.

REFUGEE HAVEN AT MOKANSHAN BOMBED

Mokanshan, famous Chekiang summer resort on the Hangchow-Huchow highway and haven of refuge for about 2,000 Chinese war refugees, mostly women and children, was bombed by Japanese planes on May 7, according to a message sent to Shanghai by Mr. E. W. Norwood, the only foreigner on the mountain, who is engaged in relief work there. His message was received here by the Rev. J. H. H. Berckman, secretary of the Mokanshan Summer Resort Association and acting treasurer of the Southern Methodist Mission. Giving no details, the brief message asked that an appeal be made for the recognition of Mokanshan as a neutral zone. Chinese guerrillas are known to be operating in the region of Mokanshan, but the resort itself had hitherto been free of fighting by unwritten agreement between local Chinese and Japanese forces.

China Said Ceding Territory to Britain

An agreement was concluded recently between Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, and representatives of the Kuomintang government for the cession to Burma of territory in western Yunnan Province in return for the construction of a highway and railway between Burma and Yunnan with British funds and materials, according to a press message from Shanghai to Tokyo on May 3, *Domei* reported. The message said the territory included Tengchung and Lungling west of the Lu River. The new highway and railway to be constructed will be placed under the management of an Anglo-Chinese commission of six British members and five Chinese presided over by Mr. Chang Kung-chuan (Chang Kia-ngau), Minister of Communications, according to the report.

Japanese Feared Creating Record to Justify Forceful Action Here

NIPPON BAND KIDNAPS CHINESE IN SETTLEMENT

Five Chinese reputedly active in the local anti-Japanese movement were kidnapped by an armed band of about 10 Japanese from the Foo Lai Jewish Curry Restaurant, 159 Kwangse Road, on Tuesday afternoon of this week and presumably taken to military headquarters in Hongkew, according to Chinese eye-witnesses who gave the story to the local press.

Among the kidnap victims, it was stated, are Chiang Hou, director of the New Life Movement Association in Shanghai, Soo Liang-ju, chief-of-staff of the guerrilla forces in Paoshan, Chen Chia-mu, magistrate of Paoshan, and Wu Chuang-yung, formerly commander of the Merchants Corps in Kiangwan. It is believed that they were lured to the restaurant by a comrade who betrayed them to the Japanese and helped set the trap which led to their seizure.

GROWING Japanese insistence upon curbing the Chinese press, a demand that a total ban be imposed on the flying of the Chinese national flag and the Kuomintang banner in both the International Settlement and French Concession, and intensified agitation in the Japanese press regarding the alleged "unsatisfactory" situation prevailing in the two foreign-administered areas of Shanghai, were contributing this week to a mounting feeling of apprehension that Japan is creating a "record" to justify some kind of forceful action in this city designed to deliver control of the foreign-administered areas into Japanese hands.

The Shanghai Municipal Council, in contrast to the governing authority of the French Concession, appears to be "leaning over backwards" in its efforts to comply with the Japanese "requests" which are contained in a never-ending stream of protests and representations, some of which are made by the Japanese themselves while others are submitted through Mayor Fu Siao-en of the puppet Shanghai municipality.

Britain to Back S.M.C.

Tending to clarify somewhat the British attitude toward any Japanese effort to change the status or control of the International Settlement, R. A. Butler, Foreign Under-Secretary, stated in the House of Commons on May 8 that the British Government would assist the S.M.C. to resist Japanese pressure for changes in the Council. This was according to *Reuter*, which reported Mr. Butler as saying further that the constitution of the S.M.C. was fixed by the Land Regulations, no changes in which could be legally valid without the assent of the Chinese Government. The British Government, he added, would not concur in any changes without full consultation with the other parties concerned.

On Wednesday morning of this week, S.M.C. Chairman C. S. Franklin summoned foreign publishers of Chinese-language newspapers, and their editors, to a conference in the Administration Building to point out to them the seriousness of the situation here.

Last week, the S.M.C. had notified such newspapers that henceforth they should not publish speeches, notices or manifestoes regarding the Sino-Japanese hostilities without first submitting them for approval to the Special Branch of the Shanghai Municipal Police, a request which, it is understood, had not generally been complied with.

Newsmen's Arrest Asked

According to reliable reports, the Japanese are demanding of the S.M.C. that all "anti-Japanese newspapermen" be arrested and imprisoned, and that the S.M.C. establish a press censorship bureau for the International Settlement.

In an editorial published on May 7, the *Japan Times* in Tokyo, according to *Domei* report, stated that "Japan has asked the Council of the International Settlement in Shanghai, in a legitimate manner, to consider the matter of reforming the Council and this is an opportunity which the Council should not pass over. If it refuses to comply with Japan's request," the paper threatened, "Japan can look at the consequences with a clear conscience, knowing that she has done what is humanly possible. It is strange that this almost medieval municipal administration system has been permitted to carry on up to now. The Settlement and Concession officials must remember that these privileged areas are in China."

The *Asahi* chain of newspapers said Japan may demand a temporary transfer of the International Settlement and French Concession if the two areas "continue their existence as extensions of the Chiang Kai-shek regime."

This comment followed upon the presentation on May 5 of demands for the total banning of Chinese flags in Shanghai. The demands were presented by Yoshiaki Miura, Consul-General, in what *Domei* described as "vigorously-worded notes" to the two foreign municipal administrations. The ban was necessary, the notes said, for the maintenance of peace and order in the two areas.

Flags Flown Again

Chinese flags were prominently displayed in both the Settlement and Concession on May 5 and 9, the first being the 18th anniversary of Sun Yat-sen's inauguration as President of China, the second the "national humiliation day" observed on the anniversary of the presentation to China of Japan's famous "Twenty-one Demands." When police parties went through the city removing flags on May 9, a number of shopkeepers closed their doors in protest. The Wing On and Sincere department stores on Nanking Road closed for a brief period after 1 p.m., fearing trouble because of the large crowd which had congregated in the vicinity. Two police riot vans were at the scene.

May 5 is one of the eight anniversaries recently designated by the two foreign municipalities as days upon which Chinese flags may be flown—but not May 9. The previous day, Chinese residents—despite a ban imposed some time ago—set off firecrackers to celebrate a lunar eclipse and these actions were described by the *Tairiku Shimpo* as "another anti-Japanese demonstration under the guise of superstitious practices." The paper complained that the S.M.C. "completely ignored the commotion which lasted one hour and a half. The S.M.C. cannot escape the charge of failing to exercise adequate control of the people under its jurisdiction."

Demarches in Tokyo

Domei reported May 3 from Tokyo that Japanese wishes for reforms in the International Settlement of Shanghai were officially conveyed to Sir Robert L. Craigie, British Ambassador, and Mr. Joseph C. Grew, American Ambassador, by Mr. Renzo Sawada, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs.

On Monday of this week (May 8) the S.M.C. denied a rumor that agreement had been reached with the Japanese authorities for restoration of the areas north of Soochow Creek to S.M.C. control. Although admitting that discussions had appeared to be reaching a conclusive stage last week, the S.M.C. spokesman said he did not hope for an early agreement.

Silk Filatures Here Suspend Operations

Fifteen Chinese silk filatures in the foreign areas of Shanghai have suspended operations and 28 others are expected to suspend operations before the end of this month because of shortage of raw material, according to the *Sin Wan Pao*. Only two silk filatures operating in the foreign concessions will be able to carry on after May as they have large quantities of cocoons stored up in the factories.

Although the spring market season for cocoons in Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces has arrived, the paper stated, none of the silk filatures in Shanghai are in a position to collect cocoons from the producing centers because of the following reasons: (1) the banks have refused to extend credits for the collection of cocoons in the occupied areas near Shanghai; (2) the insurance companies have declined to accept risks against theft or war; (3) the continued disturbances in the occupied areas because of the activities of the guerrillas; (4) the lack of transportation facilities to ship cocoons from the Chinese-administered areas in Chekiang to Shanghai as a result of the tense situation along the Chekiang coast.

Guerrillas Destroy Hongs

Meanwhile, the Central China Silk Corporation organized by the Japanese and the "Reformed Government" is not in a position to collect cocoons either, the paper continued. As many as 21 cocoon hongs at Haining were destroyed by the guerrillas because they had established contacts with the Central China Silk Corporation to collect cocoons for the puppet institution. In view of the activities of the guerrillas, the Central China Silk Corporation has decided to abolish the "cocoon control system" and is permitting the silk filatures in the occupied areas to buy cocoons from the cocoon hongs independently. However, the cocoon hongs have been warned by the guerrillas not to supply the Japanese-managed filatures with cocoons.

In Chekiang, the Provincial Government and the Chinese banks are collecting cocoons for the Foreign Trade Commission. Large quantities are reported to have been collected already and will be shipped to Hongkong for export. In view of this situation, it is generally believed that the prosperous year enjoyed by the Shanghai silk filatures in 1938 will not be repeated this year.

German Goodwill Plane Leaves for Manchukuo

After completing a week's stay in Tokyo where they arrived on a goodwill flight from Berlin on May 3, the crew of the Junkers monoplane of the Lufthansa Company took off for Hsinking, Manchukuo capital, on May 9 escorted by a plane of the Japan Airways Company. The chief pilot is Baron Von Gablentz.

Nanyang Chinese Contribute Large Sums to China's Hungry War Chest

BY WM. E. FISHER

EIGHT million Chinese in this part of the world are now contributing on an average Sh.$4,000,000 every month toward the war chest of the Chinese Government and for various kinds of relief. Instead of relaxing in the face of prolonged hostilities, interest on the part of overseas Chinese who have in the past dug deep down in their pockets to help the homeland in its hour of need is increasing in a most remarkable manner.

This is particularly evidenced in the fact that Chinese organizations in Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, the Philippines, Indo-China and Siam are working in close cooperation with one another. This is largely the result of a joint conference held at Singapore some months ago, attended by 160 representatives of Chinese organizations in what is commonly known as the South Seas—to the Chinese "Nanyang."

Role of Consul-General

These facts and various other aspects of the remarkable patriotism of Chinese in these countries were revealed to the writer during an interview with Mr. Kao Ling-pai, the able Consul-General for China at Singapore. Mr. Kao modestly disclaims any credit for the successful organization of the Chinese in Malaya in connection with the movement which has resulted in a tremendous amount of financial assistance for his government. There is little doubt, however, but what he has played a very prominent part in the scheme of things.

Incidentally, he has a most colorful history of association with the present government and was with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek almost from the inception of his career as a national figure. He took part in the Northern Expedition and was to become the Generalissimo's secretary and later secretary to the National Government. Mr. Kao, who now is only 38 years of age, was born near the Kiangyin Forts on the Yangtsze and attended Peiyang University in Tientsin, where he took a degree in science.

In tracing the history of Chinese war-aid organization in Singapore, he told the writer that the first committee was formed in August, 1937 just two days after the outbreak of fighting at Shanghai. During 1937, the Chinese throughout Malaya contributed $15,000,000 to their country. In addition to this, about $8,000,000 worth of bonds were sold. This year, the record will probably be even more impressive, for a new plan for the contribution of at least $2,000,000 each month has been inaugurated. This means that the two million Chinese in Malaya are solidly behind the war-assistance program which has been so thoroughly organized from one end of the country to the other.

Drivers for Burma Road

Further indications of Chinese patriotism in Malaya are found in the ease with which volunteers for service in China are obtained in Singapore and other parts of the country. A few days after the writer arrived in Singapore 1,500 truck drivers and mechanics destined to work along the new Burma road were given a big send-off by the local Chinese community. It is understood that an additional 500 will leave for Burma in the near future.

In other words the Chinese in Malaya are serving their government at home in the best way possible. The first need is for money and the second is for men who have some technical or specialized training. As China is already strong in man-power, the government representatives in the South Seas have been occasionally reminded that there is little need for sending ordinary army recruits.

Of course, the generous monetary contributions reflect unmistakably the great importance of the economic position which

In Singapore

Consul-General Kao Ling-pai

the Chinese hold in the various countries which have been mentioned. Actually they would seem to provide an almost inexhaustible source of supply for war funds and there is every indication that large sums of money will continue to pour toward China.

During an extended tour of Malaya the writer was interested to find that Chinese even in the most out-of-the-way places were fully conscious of the seriousness of the hostilities and could talk intelligently on the course of events. This is even more noticeable in the large centers, where the sources of information are more numerous. In Kuala Lumpur, in the heart of the richest rubber plantation country, there is a very big Chinese commercial community. It is particularly interesting to note that in every shop, no matter how large or small, there are portraits of Chiang Kai-shek, Sun Yat-sen and other national figures. In one shop the writer saw a big picture of General Chu Teh. All of which would seem to indicate that the united front idea has filtered down through Malaya.

Back in Singapore a room boy in a hotel seemed glad enough to chat about the war, and in a day or two he went so far as to reveal that his brother had gone to fight. He is now connected with a guerrilla army operating not far from Shanghai and fills his letters to the family in Singapore with exciting details of the various encounters his unit has had. There are probably thousands of Chinese in Singapore who have relatives in China and in this way the realities of the war have been brought home to them.

Another thing which serves to sustain interest is the fact that the Chinese here feel that they themselves are threatened and that if China goes the whole of Malaya, and consequently their own interests, will be directly involved. All about them they see the British preparing for any eventuality and are accustomed to link this activity with what is going on in their own country.

For instance there is the recent movement here to insure Malaya an adequate supply of food in case of an emergency and this is brought home directly to the Chinese for they would be the most seriously affected of all. It appears that no adequate solution to the problem has as yet been arrived at, as the government's participation in the matter has been limited to the offering of advice that householders and the large employers of labor should begin to hoard food against an hour of need.

On the other hand, a great deal has been done in connection with improving the various volunteer services in Malaya and bringing them up to strength. It is claimed that the response has been very good in this direction, particularly in a recent drive to register 2,000 European men and women to insure the functioning of government machinery in the event of war.

The various maneuvers and black-outs which have been held in Singapore also serve to make the Chinese community war-conscious, and of course they are always asked to cooperate in these things. To make matters even more realistic, Singapore has recently installed some extremely powerful air raid sirens and when these start blowing trouble seems just around the corner.

In the meantime, the strengthening of the big naval base is being carried out with the greatest secrecy, although it is generally known that improvements of a very substantial character have been effected since the formal opening last year. Among other things, it is stated that a complex system of anti-aircraft protection has been installed to protect the big naval dock in case of an attack. The British authorities have become extremely sensitive regarding the spy question and there is a new list of regulations to prevent leakage of naval base secrets.

War Preparedness Atmosphere

Obviously, all communities here live in an atmosphere of war preparedness and there is a growing feeling that Singapore must one day play an important part in the trend of events, whether or not it comes within the direct line of attack. Cognizant of the tragedy which war has brought to their own country, the Chinese are perhaps more aware than any others of the full meaning of a possbile extension of hostilities in the Far East.

The interest in the hostilities evidenced here in the other Asiatic communities is extremely slight and the real power of the boycott as an effective weapon has to some extent been broken in so far as Malaya is concerned. This is largely due to the fact that the Indians and other tradesmen of non-Chinese origin have not participated in the boycott of Japanese goods, as they are not willing to forego the not inconsiderable profits which such action might involve. Nevertheless, it is said that among the Chinese of Singapore the boycott is more rigidly applied than in any other part of the world.

Singapore, April 26, 1939

Nippon Loan Debts Now 17 Billion Yen

TOTAL funded borrowings of the Japanese Government on March 31, the last day of the 1938-39 financial year, amounted to Yen 17,344,853,000, according to a *Reuter* report.

Of the total, domestic debts amounted to Yen 16,065,138,000 and foreign debts to Yen 1,279,714,000.

In addition to these long-terms debts, the Japanese Government owed short-term debts amounting to Yen 492,262,000.

The Japanese Government issued the first 3½ per cent China Incident Treasury bonds for the new financial year on April 25, according to the Ministry of Finance. The amount involved is Yen 300,000,000 of which Yen 20,000,000 will be accepted by the deposits bureau of the Ministry and Yen 100,000,000 by the Bank of Japan. The bonds will mature in 17 years and three months. The issue price is Yen 98.

Plans for the establishment of a special section in the Cabinet Planning Board to take charge of enforcement of the National Mobilization Act and its complete invocation, if that is necessary, were submitted to the Cabinet Apr. 25, *Domei* reported. After Cabinet approval the draft of an ordinance for the creation of the special department will be submitted to the Throne for sanction.

Prices Still Rising

A problem seriously engaging the attention of the Japanese Government is the constant tendency for a rise in commodity prices. Each month since the commencement of the Sino-Japanese hostilities there has been an increase.

According to the Bank of Japan, the retail price index in Tokyo for April stood at 217, rising by 1.9 per cent over the March index. The survey covered 100 items, and of these the greatest price advance was in foodstuffs, the increase in April being 3.6 per cent as compared with March.

With a view to controlling prices, the Central Commodity Price Commission was reorganized early this year. This Commission, according to a report in the *Asahi Shimbun* for Apr. 22, is drawing up a comprehensive price control scheme. The Commission believes that "strong State authority" will be needed to make the scheme effective and to this end is expected to advocate the invocation of Articles 8 and 19 of the National Mobilization Act under which the necessary regulatory powers could be acquired.

Deeper and Deeper and Deeper

The Chicago Tribune

Puppet Bank Scares Money to Shanghai

Large sums in Chinese national currency are flowing into the International Settlement and French Concession at Shanghai from the Japanese-occupied areas of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces, the *China Evening News* reported at the end of last week. This currency movement was due, the paper said, to the establishment of the Japanese-controlled Hua Hsing Commercial Bank in Hongkew as reported in last week's issue of *The Review*.

Holders of the genuine Chinese currency fear that means will be found to compel them to part with this money in exchange for "Hua Hsing" notes which are believed to have no real backing and are expected to slump quickly below their face value. It is generally believed that the Japanese plan to rake in genuine Chinese currency and convert this into foreign exchange, since no foreign or Chinese Government bank in Shanghai will handle the "Hua Hsing" notes.

Financiers Make Prediction

Chinese and foreign financial circles in Shanghai were quoted this week as believing that the new "Hua Hsing" notes would meet an even worse fate than the F.R.B. notes in North China.

While the puppet authorities in North China were seeking means to remedy the situation arising out of the depreciation of Federal Reserve Bank notes, which stand at a 33 per cent discount, the authorities of the British Concession in Tientsin took action on May 5 to check the fall in the value of revenue caused by the slump of the Japanese-fostered currency, *Reuter* reported. They decided to mark all debit notes "Subject to a 30 per cent surcharge." Similar action was taken by the Telephone Administration. The British authorities described their action as "a temporary measure subject to periodical revision."

Puppets Show Concern

The puppet authorities, very much concerned over the slump of F.R.B. notes, held informal talks with Chinese and foreign bankers with a view to devising measures to curb speculation in F.R.B. notes, regarded as one of the main reasons for the slump, *Reuter* said.

Among the measures suggested were:

1. **Extension of the list of goods subject to export control.**
2. **An increase in the F.R.B. foreign exchange fund, so as to make it available to wider circles.**
3. **Manipulation of F.R.B. notes in the exchange market.**
4. **Free remittance of F.R.B. notes to Shanghai through the Hua Hsing bank at par.**

The French Concession in Tientsin did not emulate the action of the British authorities, the reason being that they have never recognized the F.R.B. dollar, and refuse to accept it for payments.

Tokyo Currency Racket

Reuter reported from Tokyo May 9 that the Police Board had been detaining two Belgian nationals for more than two weeks, and also questioning three foreign missionaries, in connection with an "exchange racket" whereby persons in Japan coming into possession of foreign currencies, checks and money orders take them to China for conversion into yen at rates almost twice as high as the "pegged" rate in Japan.

Quoting the *Asahi Shimbun*, the agency said Japanese police officials were intensifying their efforts to apprehend foreigners taking advantage of the present exchange situation in order thus to enrich themselves.

Hankow Chinese are Terrorized Following the Japanese Occupation

BY OBSERVER

Editor's Note: In the following article, the author continues the observations begun in an article which appeared in last week's issue of *The Review* under the title "Picture of Hankow Under Japanese Rule." This is a story of mass executions, of organized vice, and of the Wuhan puppet organization manned by aged tools of the Japanese military. It is told by a foreigner who recently returned to Shanghai from Wuhan.

AFTER the occupation of Hankow, which occurred without decisive battle, the Japanese army and navy, acting in the closest collaboration perhaps for the first time in the history of this war, proceeded to restore "peace and order" in Hankow. All so-called "bad characters" and anti-Japanese elements were captured and executed without trial by the Japanese Special Service Section headed by General Morioka.

It is impossible to discover the number of victims of this organized massacre. According to General Morioka, when interviewed last November by a foreign press correspondent, 32 Chinese suspected of "anti-Japanese acts" had that day been executed.

Even now, six months after the occupation, truckloads of these suspects are transported daily to the outskirts of Hankow, and after the infliction of medieval forms of torture are killed. The entire population in Hankow lives in perpetual terror of being captured by the Japanese gendarmerie. The Special Service Section has a standing offer of a ten dollar reward for the capture and arrest of such suspects, five dollars for a report accompanied by a photograph of the alleged "bad character" and three dollars for a mere report.

Those Who Are Tempted

Only the lowest elements of the population, degenerates and opium addicts, were tempted by these rewards and involuntarily became servants of the Japanese gendarmerie. Many of the apprehended Chinese were subsequently executed after being found "guilty of incendiarism" during the huge conflagration that swept Hankow soon after the occupation. It was generally known that these fires were set by the Japanese to camouflage the organized looting and burning of the richest Chinese factories and warehouses of the Wuhan tri-cities.

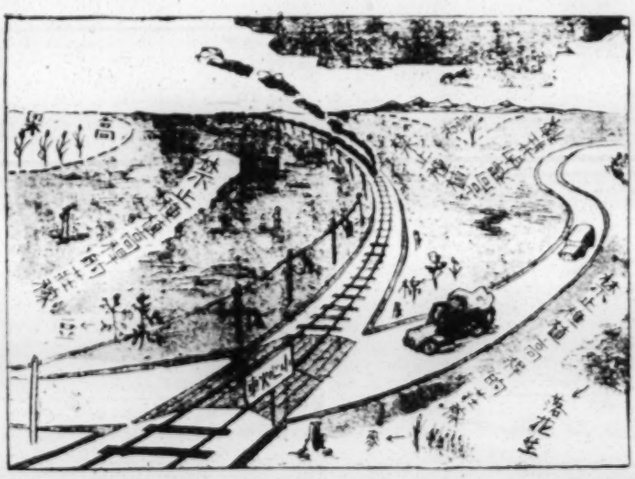
According to foreign observers it was here that the apex of collaboration between the Japanese army and navy was attained. All Japanese military transports en route to Japan from Hankow were loaded to capacity with the spoils of this organized robbery, such as Chinese export goods, hastily abandoned by the evacuating population, furniture, all types of metal goods and scrap iron, including even door handles.

After a month of such restoration of "peace and order" in Hankow, the Japanese authorities finally succeeded in the organization of a so-called local puppet government, entitled the "Wuhan Peace Maintenance Association." Behind the deceptive facade of this organization, the Japanese were able to continue their "Japonization" of Wuhan.

New Japanese Diogenes

Last November, a caricature, drawn by an unknown artist and given the title of the "New Japanese Diogenes," was circulated in the French Concession of Hankow. In this caricature, General Morioka, wearing the full uniform of the Imperial Army, including decorations, and armed with a lantern and a lasso, was running through the streets of Hankow and shouting, "I am searching for the true Chinese

Japanese Army's "Safety First" Drive in North China



△春耕在眼前，農民須注意▽

關於禁種高禾事項特告農民諸君!!

——爲了愛護鐵路及公路計——

請注意春耕計劃

親愛的農民諸君！

清明佳節眼看就來到了，諸君爲了自身的幸福打算，也應該想到你們春耕的計劃了，所以担當維持地方治安的當事者，纔特意向諸君喚起重大的注意呀！那便是在警備上有必要的區域內，禁止種植高禾，現在把制限的範圍寫在下面，請大家注意的看吧！

一，鐵道沿線兩旁。二，主要公路兩旁。三，飛行場周圍。四，蛭域及主要村莊並其他重要建築物的周圍。五，必要水路的兩旁。

上面所說的範圍，都由各地方駐在的大日本軍警備隊長，發出詳細佈告，發表禁止種植高禾的面積，諸君應該遵守這個命令，這是大家應負的義務，上面所說的高禾，是指三尺以上的五穀說的；（樹木也在內）最好改種短桿的莊稼，像豆，麥，棉花都好，千萬不可違背了這個命令，若是沒有短禾的種子，可以到就近的警備隊部或宣撫班去商量，那兒總能替你們設法的。

若照依照命令去辦，匪類便失了藏身的地方！諸君的生活因此也就得安了，這是很容易理解的呀！所有的鐵路，公路，水路，都如同國家的命脈，像人身上的血管一般，關係民生國富是極其重大，至於飛行場，是空中交通的基礎，更是要緊，此外縣城和主要的村落，今是地方的中樞，倘若被匪破壞，農民的生活一定要受大害，這不也是大家所知道的嗎！要避免這種害處，最妙的法子就是在青紗帳起時，讓匪人沒法藏身，自然匪人就難於作亂了，上面說過的在指定區域內禁種高禾，也完全是這個道理，日本軍所以要限制，諸君種植高禾，其實完全是爲諸君打算呀！倘有故意違犯的，仍在指定的區域裏種上高禾，大日本軍爲了保護全體人民的安全，一定要重罰的，除了重懲本人和沒收農作物外，並懲治有關係的村長和鄰長，諸君切不可忽視了這一點呀！

諸君爲了自身的安全或子孫的幸福，是應該遵守這項命令的，如果好好的去作諸君便是良好的模範農民，那麼這樣的美德也一定可以得到大日本軍的表彰，或者得到重賞，大日本軍是爲建設新中國而盡力的，所以對中國民衆也特以和藹溫情而保護呀！

善良的農民諸君！聽信大日本軍的命令吧！不要故意種植高禾，對於公共事物更要盡力愛護，大家向實現新中國的道上邁進吧，大家這樣的作去，生活可以安定了，產業發達起來，自然的都可以富足了！和平和安樂就在諸君的眼前，大家協力吧！

——大日本軍——

The above circular, widely distributed among Chinese farmers of North China by the Japanese Army, warns the Chinese not to plant "tall" crops such as kaoliang (maize), corn, sorghum, or in some cases even wheat or rye in close proximity to railways, highways, airfields, walled cities, important villages or waterways. The reason for this strange order, according to the circular, is to prevent Chinese bandits or guerrillas from hiding in the fields in order to interrupt means of communication. The order is similar to those already enforced in Manchuria. The circular, upon superficial inspection, appears to be a simple "safety-first" warning to prevent accidents at railway crossings, but closer inspection discloses the real object. The illustration indicates specifically what kind of crops may be planted in the vicinity of highways, for example. It specifies that only cotton may be planted where the motor road crosses the railway. The wording in the upper left corner states that kaoliang may be planted at that place. This circular was distributed over the countryside by Japanese Army airplane.

who will consent to be director of our new Wuhan Puppet Theater!"

No individual Chinese who was patriotic or honest agreed to collaborate with the Japanese. Only senile "traitors," usually returned students from Japan who had been removed from the political scene at the beginning of the Chinese revolution, and who were servants of the former Manchu dynasty, consented to become members of this "government" and simple tools in the hands of the Japanese. For example, the members of the Wuchang Peace Maintenance Association were as follows, according to the *Wuhan Pao*, Japanese-sponsored newspaper in Hankow:

The Puppet Wuhan Peace Maintenance Association

Chih Kuo-chen, chairman of the Hankow puppet organization, is in the front row third from the right. Left of him is General Morioka, actual wielder of power. Minor puppet officials and Japanese officers make up the rest of the group.

General Yang Chan-shu, president, now 62 years old, graduate of Hu Shan School, Japan, was the Hunan Commander-in-Chief for Clarification of Country.

General Wu Chi-tse, vice-president, now 64 years old, native of Paokang, graduate of the Japanese Army Officers' Academy.

The *Wuhan Pao* further stated: "Both these two officers were returned students from Japan, and have many good friends among the Japanese; they are really pro-Japanese."

Pu Chih-chuan, secretary-general, 61 years old, native of Wuchang, graduate of School of Police in Japan.

Old Manchu Official

Chiu Siu-feng, chief of Financial Department, 61 years old; after graduation from police class, became a clerk in the Ministry of Interior during the Ching dynasty.

Counsellor Chen Ming-chao, 62 years old, native of Wuchang; after graduation from the Kyoto University was private secretary in the President's office.

The *Wuhan Pao* concluded: "The foregoing are all pro-Japanese they are over 60 years of age, with ample experience. They are leaders of the time."

Behind the front of these associations, the Japanese completely directed their activities. Each decision promulgated outwardly by the chief members of the association, was actually reached and carried out only under the rigid surveillance of General Morioka. One of the first steps of the Wuhan Peace Maintenance Association was the raising of funds through the imposition of eleven additional forms of taxation on the already destitute Chinese population, such as prostitution, opium-smoking, salt, meat-slaughtering, restaurant and bar taxes.

The Chinese merchants and the directors of the Chinese banks in the French Concession were special targets of the Japanese authorities. This is illustrated by an incident which occurred last Christmas and which was reported by the foreign press in Hankow: The Chinese director of the Finance Department of the W.P.M.A. was given an ultimatum by the Japanese military authorities to obtain $500,000 from the local Chinese banks in the French Concession or suffer execution. It was revealed that this money was urgently needed to pay off the Japanese garrison soldiers in Hankow, who had not received wages for months, in time to meet the celebrations of the coming New Year. Despite several threats, the Chinese bankers refused to obey this veiled order, and ejected the desperate puppet finance director. Finally, after he had implored them on bended knees to save his life, the bankers agreed to give him $100,000. Only then the Imperial Army could celebrate their New Year in the traditional Japanese manner, with sake provided at any cost! Drunken soldiers and marines streamed through the streets of Hankow during the New Year holidays, jostling passers-by, clowning and fighting among themselves and beating innocent Chinese civilians.

The compulsory distribution of opium provided by the Japanese was another principal activity of the Wuhan Peace Maintenance Association. Under the direction of a special opium bureau, a network of opium dens was organized in the Wuhan tri-cities, which were supplied with stocks of opium imported from Manchuria. A most recent dispatch from Hankow states that the quantities of opium to be distributed in the future will be "unlimited." Prostitution, recognized and encouraged by the Wuhan Peace Maintenance Association, is now flourishing in large areas of Hankow, especially reserved for prostitution houses. Not only Japanese and Korean girls serve in these dens, but also young Chinese peasant girls taken from the villages razed by the Japanese army during the so-called "mopping-up operations" near the Wuhan tri-cities.

Puppets are Hated

The suppressed hatred felt by the major part of the Chinese population towards this "Peace Association" was shown in the patriotic leaflets often distributed illicitly throughout the city and slogans painted on the walls directed against this puppet organization. Terrorist acts, occurring sporadically, placed the lives of the members of the executive council in constant danger. More than one attempt has been made upon the life of Chih Kou-chen, president of the Wuhan Peace Maintenance Society, by patriotic Chinese.

Recently, after six months of occupation, the Japanese authorities concluded that "conditions in Wuhan have transpired from a period of military affairs to one of politics" and decided to transform the W.P.M.A. into a permanent local government, headed by a Mayor, Chang Jen-li. The main function of this new puppet appears to be that of symbolizing the "end of the military situation and the beginning of real peace and order in Hankow."

Hankow Under Menace

In the meantime, the real situation in the Wuhan area is far removed from the picture painted by the optimistic declaration of the Japanese authorities. The general offensive of the Chinese army, which began in April, is successfully developing in Central China. The masters of the Wuhan tri-cities are today under the menace of attacks by Chinese units. The military hospitals in Wuhan are unable to receive the thousands of wounded Japanese soldiers being transported from the front lines, while the native city in Hankow cannot supply the necessary quarters for the thousands of new recruits being rushed from Japan.

Before I left Hankow about two weeks ago, thousands of these troops were still pouring in, consisting for the most part of young, raw recruits with only about three months training, who did not precisely illustrate the might of the Imperial Army. The fighting power of these young Nipponese is obviously inferior even to the Chinese guerrillas operating in the Wuhan region, and it is to be doubted whether they will be able to bear the terrible fighting conditions in Central China. Reports from the interior indicate that these Japanese youths began to fall out from the ranks even before smelling the gunpowder of battle, from sheer weakness and fatigue.

Ferrymen Cease Work to Protest Nippon Brutality

Several hundred Chinese boatmen and ticket sellers tied up the Whangpoo River ferry service between Shanghai and Pootung on Monday of this week in protest against brutal treatment by the new Japanese masters of the service. The strike lasted several hours. Demanding that in future no employee be beaten by the Japanese manager, "no matter what mistakes he might make," the workers also asked for a wage increase and the allocation of rest periods in rotation. Present wages range from $45 to $18 per month. The men resumed work when promised by a Japanese representative that their demands would be considered.

Hongkong Newspaper Gets An Apology from Domei

The Shanghai branch of the Japanese *Domei* news agency has requested *The Review* to publish the following:

"*Domei* desires to tender its apologies and regrets to The Newspaper Enterprise, Limited of Hongkong, publishers of *The China Mail*, for the statement which was contained in a telegram emanating from *Domei* dated Feb. 21, 1939, to the effect that *The China Mail* was "a Chinese-owned daily." This we are satisfied is entirely incorrect and we agree that the capital of The Newspaper Enterprise, Limited is British-owned and that the management and control of *The China Mail* is entirely British."

Hongkong Becomes War-Conscious

BY ANNA GINSBOURG

THE intensification of Britain's war defense program, which assumed new significance and tempo after the Czechoslovakian "mishap," holds Hongkong in the grip of feverish activity.

The population of the Colony has been war-conscious for quite some time, Hongkong being encircled by the ravages of the Sino-Japanese war and entertaining few illusions as to its own impregnability. However, in the sense of actual war-preparedness as well, remarkable progress has been made lately just in what is publicly known, and one can but suspect what intense activity has been going on "underneath," in the spheres not supposed to be spoken of.

Record-Breaking A.R.P.

The Air Raid Precaution Campaign has been pushed forward most energetically, and Hongkong is virtually invaded by various visible evidences of same. Lectures, courses, demonstrations and exhibitions are features of daily routine, and the attendance at some is being made obligatory for company employees, students and other groups of individuals.

According to the latest records, over 20,000 people, one-third of them Europeans, have passed through various courses of A.R.P. Special classes for Chinese, Europeans and other nationals have been organized, and 500 Air Raid Warden "undergraduates" are shortly to take their final examinations.

School teachers are being offered special instruction, and primitive methods of air-raid precaution are included in every school's curriculum. The manipulating of gas masks is not at all an easy job, especially in the hands of a novice, I conclude, watching the daily exercises performed by children in a Chinese primary school opposite my house. However, they seem to like the procedure and after having had a few lessons would not be taken aback by an eventual air-raid. The possibility of the latter is further envisaged by the intensive dug-out preparations made in the Colony.

Private Dug-Outs

In addition to a number of firms and schools which have built their own air-raid shelters, we hear of private people engaged in planning and constructing dug-outs in their gardens and compounds. In order to acquaint the public with the way in which they have to be built to afford the maximum protection, a model dug-out was not so long ago constructed on an empty lot facing the Peninsula Hotel in Kowloon and proved a popular exhibition to thousands of spectators.

But apart from private air-raid shelters the Colony will also have public trenches to provide protection during air raids, and certain government buildings have already been allocated for this purpose. Wells and fire-stations designed to combat fires caused by incendiary bombs have been established both in Hongkong and on the mainland and will be manned by volunteer firemen who are specially trained for this purpose.

According to an official announcement, the first test of the Colony's air raid "consciousness" will be made towards the end of May under "war-time" conditions. Plans at present provide for a double-test, of public familiarity with the syrens, and of speed and efficiency in "blacking out." No warning will be conveyed to the public, who will first know that the enemy "raiders" are approaching when the sirens shriek their warning. Householders and business establishments will be required to "black-out" all lighting in their premises and at the same time the A.R.P. organizations will be tested. They will include one Police division, the casualty service, communication service, fire brigade, air raid wardens and the decontamination squads.

Registration and Conscription

The much-talked-of registration of British subjects, enforced from April 1 with a view to completion in two months, now clashes with the conscription scheme and is taken by the majority as a preliminary mobilization order. This undoubtedly accounts for the apathy in compiling the compulsory registration forms, much to the dismay of the authorities who were compelled to issue a warning to the public that penalty will be imposed on those who fail to register by May 31.

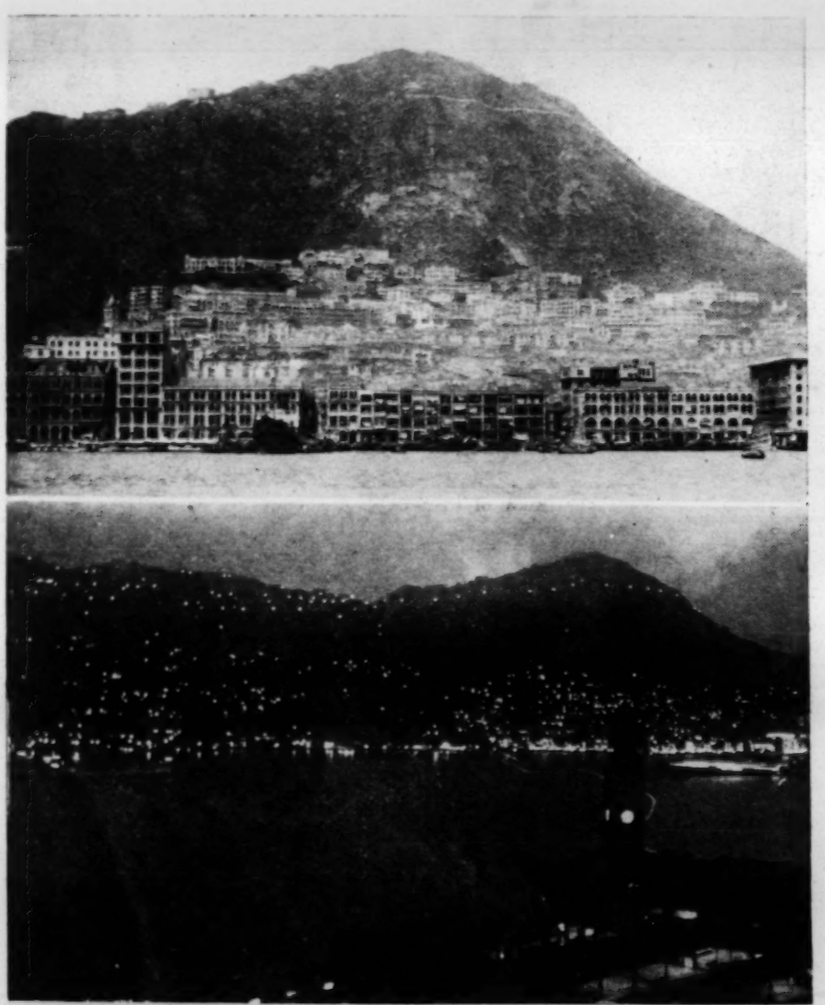
Notices of various description, both threatening and imploring "conscious subjects" to perform their "national duty" appear wherever fancy could take them, and one cannot help wondering whether the effect of this intensive campaign is not the reverse one upon the uneasy mind of a man in the street.

The questionnaire, apart from containing ordinary identification data, deals in detail with "qualifications and/or competency" of a person in aviation, electrical and mechanical engineering, trade, engines, radio and "any other professional, language or business qualifications and/or experience." The last question, dealing with a person's intent to volunteer in an emergency, is especially apt to provoke suspicion as a veiled restriction upon freedom.

The fact that British Chinese are exempted from the compulsory registration has been given much attention by the local press, and some observers see in it further evidence of the wider purpose of National Register than merely the defense of Hongkong.

Hongkong, May 2, 1939

Britain's Island Colony Prepares



These are pictures of Hongkong, where the people are becoming war-conscious while defense measures, particularly against air-raids, are rushed to completion as described in the accompanying article. Above is the city of Victoria, rising from the water-front up the slopes of the famous Peak. In the night view below the illuminated clock-dial on the tower at right (foreground) marks the Kowloon station of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

Writer Sees Acute Labor Shortage in Manchukuo

BY YOSAKU NAKAYASU
TOKYO NICHI NICHI STAFF WRITER
(*Translated from the Bungei Shunju*)

OF recent news dispatches, that which moved the writer profoundly is the memorial services for coolies who sacrificed their lives for the cause of a new East Asia. The function in question was held in Nanking by the Japanese forces in cooperation with Chinese labor organizations in connection with the completion of a large cenotaph at Hsiakwan dedicated to the memory of the dead coolies.

Inasmuch as the proposed establishment of a new order in East Asia virtually means the development of natural resources available in this area, it is certain that the sweat of coolies in both China and Manchukuo will become all the more necessary. And it is up to us to appreciate properly the important role already played and to be played by them in our continental works.

The Tamil word "coolie" or "kooli" is said to mean employment. The Chinese term "k'u-li" is seemingly regaining this original meaning (employee), for it is now used for no definite kind of workers but a variety of labor, such as farm hands, unskilled factory laborers, navvies for railway and civil engineering works, miners, transporters, firemen, longshoremen, rikishamen, et cetera. Because any work they do requires only muscular strength, the coolies are rather free to change their jobs and can migrate from place to place seeking new ones. And as such they can be compared to a flowing mass of human energy. Actually, anyone witnessing the influx of seasonal labor into Manchukuo from North China is likely to have the impression of the setting in northward of a large tide of muscular strength.

Migration Said Decreasing

The coolies coming from Shantung and Hopei Provinces to Manchukuo once exceeded the 1,000,000 mark, but the number has been on the decrease of late. Official statistics indicate that the coolies entering Manchukuo totalled 690,925 in 1934, 519,552 in 1935, 436,729 in 1936, and 327,337 in 1937, and that those leaving that country numbered 439,628, 495,009, 452,294, and 264,188, respectively, in the corresponding years. It follows that some 251,297 coolies remained there, for instance, in 1934. Details are quoted below:

	Entering	Leaving	Remaining(+)or Decreasing(−)
1929	1,046,291	601,392	+444,899
1930	748,213	488,504	+259,709
1931	467,402	461,339	+ 6,063
1932	414,034	498,783	− 84,749
1933	631,992	497,246	+134,716
1934	690,925	439,628	+251,297
1935	519,552	495,009	+ 24,543
1936	436,729	452,294	− 15,555
1937	327,337	264,188	+ 63,149

Strictly speaking, not all of these Chinese workers above tabulated are coolies, some of them having settled themselves in the new State as tenant-farmers and land-owning farmers. Be that as it may, the influx of seasonal labor from North China is indispensable for Manchukuo, which is suffering seriously from the shortage of workers. As concerning the number of Chinese coolies in that country, although no authentic figure is available, it is roughly estimated at 7,500,000.

The statistics compiled by the Kwantung Leased Territory Bureau show that workers in factories, mines and public services employing more than 50 hands in Kwantung and the South Manchuria Railway Zone numbered 187,464 at the end of 1937, and that of the total, Chinese and Manchukuoans accounted for a large portion of 92 per cent.

In an attempt to "protect workers, adjust the distribution of labor, and to promote the husbandry of labor resources," the Hsinking government promulgated towards the end of 1937 the Manchu Labor Association Law. Under the provisions of this legislation, a foundational juridical person called the Manchu Laokung Hsiehhui (Labor Association) was established with a fund of Yen 400,000,000. Not only did the government subscribe half of the capital, but also it will extend further financial aid if need be. The business of this organization includes, among others, the following: (1) recruiting, distribution and transportation of workers at home, (2) recruiting, distribution and transportation of workers abroad, (3) distribution of foreign labor entering Manchukuo, (4) registration of workers and issuance of labor certificates, (5) training and protection of workers, and (6) various researches concerning labor.

Shortage Becoming Serious

The labor shortage in Manchukuo is assuming so serious propertions even in the field of agriculture that there is left no alternative but to recruit coolies in North China. Because, however, farm work can not be done in winter in that country, the demand for labor is seasonal. Hence comes the need of readjusting the labor market.

The afore-mentioned decreasing tendency of labor migration to Manchukuo from North China has become all the more conspicuous since the outbreak of the present China Incident, while on the other hand the five-year industrial plan has to be expedited more than ever. This makes the problem of labor shortage more difficult to solve. The recent decrease of migrating coolies is of course attributable, first of all, to the current hostilities and the subsequent disorder in North China. But it is also traceable to a large extent to the Hsinking Government's policy of restricting properly the entry of coolies to maintain public peace and order under its jurisdiction, to stabilize and promote the livelihood of domestic workers, and to prevent the flight of capital in the form of labor wages. In 1937, for instance, the number of migrating coolies was restricted to 360,000. Again to be remembered is the fact that the Chinese authorities resorted to every possible means, prior to the outbreak of the Incident, for discouraging the migration of labor into Manchukuo, thereby aggravating the labor dearth and obstructing industrial development work in the new state. Although their attempt was not at all a successful one, coolie migration was curbed to some extent.

Shantung, Hopei Reservoirs

In striking contrast to its former policy above referred to, the Manchukuo government is now obliged to work out effective ways and means of recruiting as many coolies as possible from North China. As good luck would have it, the Provisional Government at Peking has no intention to restrict the migration of coolies from an unfriendly motive, and there is a large number of poverty-stricken people, that is, virtually surplus labor, under its jurisdiction due to the successive natural calamities in the past few years. It is further to be recalled that Hopei Province has a population of 31,232,000, or 222 per square kilometer, and Shantung Province a population of 30,536,000 or 197 per square kilometer, while Manchukuo's population is something like 30,000,000, or not more than that of the above-mentioned provinces in North China, the density being only 25 per square kilometer. Although the proposed development works in North China will surely require a large amount of labor in the future, it is problematical whether the whole of surplus labor there will be absorbed within a short space of time. Thus, it is not difficult for Manchukuo to secure a necessary amount of labor from North China.

In the light of these circumstances, the authorities concerned in North China and Manchukuo recently held a joint council to discuss the matters common to them relating to the labor situation. They agreed on the following points: (1) that liaison meetings, if occasion demands, shall be held most in North China for the time being for discussing the rational distribution of labor under their respective jurisdictions, (2) that the North China authorities shall set up the North China Labor Association, in which agencies of the Manchu Labor Association already referred to shall participate, and (3) that any agent assigned for labor recruiting in North China by the latter association shall be recognized by the former association. Labor organizations will soon be created at Tientsin in Hopei Province, at Tsinan in Shantung Province, and at Taiyuan in Shansi Province.

Coolies' Pitiful Earnings

The average wage of those coolies recruited from North China is Yen 0.70 a day, according to the investigation made by the Dairen Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Although this is not at all a favorable pay as compared with the wages for some Chinese workers, for instance, Yen 1.60 for plasterers and sawyers, Yen 1.40 for firemen, and Yen 2.85 for smiths, it compares favorably with the wages of ordinary factory workers, for instance, Yen 0.53 for cement operatives, Yen 0.65 for weavers of gunny bags, Yen 0.77 for glass makers, and Yen 0.88 for male hands in spinneries. It means that the wages of the coolies are not always so small as is generally considered. Yet undeniable is the fact that they are seemingly satisfied with the lowest level of human living. Many coolies still live in the open air, and one can often find some of them living in conditions little different from animals.

The coolies usually flock together according to their respective native countries. And each group thus formed, numbering from several tens to several hundreds, is directed by its head who enjoys a wide scope of authority over its members. Thus, it can well be compared to a guild. When it enters into any arrangement with employers concerning wages and other matters, its head is granted authority to transact the whole affairs. It is absolutely imperative for every member to obey his leader at any time in any place.

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Foochow	Peiping	KUNMING	*Kwangyuan*
Tsinkiang	NANCHANG	*Mengtsu*	*Santai*
Nanping	*Kian*	CHUNGKING	*ICHANG*
Chienou	*Linchwan*	Chengtu	*Hankow*
Pucheng	Chengchow	*Wanhsien*	Changsha
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Kulangsu	*LOYANG*	Yaan	*Hengyang*
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FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS:

NEW YORK, LONDON, BERLIN, PARIS, GENEVA, OSAKA AND HONGKONG

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the September 11th (1937) issue of the Review.

April 23

Chinese forces on the East China front alleged to be advancing in three columns along Hangchow-Nanking highway towards Nanking and Chinkiang, while another column pushing toward Huchow, on southern shore of the Taihu Lake.

In Honan, the Chinese made another surprise attack on Kaifeng, capital of Honan, on April 21, raiding the city for the third time within the past fortnight. They succeeded in occupying the railway station and the western suburbs, setting fire to Japanese supplies in nearby depots.

Chungking authorities announced evacuation of Chinese troops from Kuling, Kiangsi mountain resort; said to have withdrawn south-westwards, to join Chinese guerillas in the Mingshan mountains, to the southwest of Kiukiang.

More than 400 civilians killed or wounded by 18 Japanese planes which raided Chihkiang on Hunan-Kweichow border on April 21, according to report received at Chungking. Hundreds of bombs dropped on city, setting fire to many places.

Neihsiang, in southwestern Honan, 60 miles east of Shansi border, raided yesterday by Japanese bombers.

Japanese naval aircraft heavily bombed Foochow, capital of Fukien, three times (yesterday), causing considerable damage to property and casualties among the popuation; Fukien Provincial Government moved to Yenping, on the Min River, according to report.

Sir Archibald Clark Kerr, British Ambassador to China, called on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek (yesterday).

Large number of Chinese killed or wounded by bomb thrown into a crowded Chinese theatre at Hanyang which had been reopened (yesterday) under Japanese auspicies.

Gen. Chen Ming-shu, President of the Chinese People's Foreign Relations Association, cabled President Roosevelt, praising his peace appeal to Germany and Italy.

Contracts for the sale of between US$7,000,000 and US$15,000,000 worth of American war planes and aircraft equipment to China to be signed shortly, The **New York Times** reported yesterday.

National Government announced that Chinese students studying abroad would be restricted during the remaining period of the national emergency to those especially assigned by the Government and others enjoying the proceeds of substantial scholarships at foreign universities.

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April 24

Kaoan, important city in Northern Kiangsi, claimed recaptured by Chinese, moving toward Nanchang, according to field dispatch received at Chungking. Another Chinese column reported to have retaken Tungshan, located on Wuchang-Changsha highway, formerly focal point for Japanese concentrations in their drive toward Changsha.

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek to personally direct the forthcoming counter-offensive against the Japanese in Central China, according to Chungking report.

Heartened by growing indications of the Western Powers' readiness to resist aggression, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Ambassador in London, expressed the belief that in another year's time whether there would be an international war or not, "we will see signs of a peaceful settlement in the Far East."

Foreign properties in Foochow, including an American hospital and a German warehouse were bombed by Japanese planes during their raid on the Fukien capital on April 21, according to **Reuter** report. A British mission at Tsingchow, in South Shansi, bombed by Japanese aircraft on April 4.

Wenchow, the last Chekiang port opened to foreign shipping, was closed by the Chinese military authorities following authoritative reports that Japanese warships had converged on its vicinity.

At this juncture, the Japanese objective is not territorial—it is human. Chinese soldiers . . . according to the Japanese army spokesman at the press conference in Shanghai.

Dr. Bertram Lillie, Principal of the Lester School and Henry Lester Institute of Technical Education, killed, Mrs. Lillie and Sergeant R. J. Wimsett of S. M. P. seriously injured as result of collision of their car with a Japanese bus in Hongkew. Accident caused by Japanese sentry jumping on running board of car and seizing wheel; Dr. Lillie had just returned to Shanghai from England.

China's gold stocks from all sources expected to reach a total of 900,000 ounces by the end of June this year, according to official statistics of the Ministry of Economics.

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April 25

With guerillas cutting railway tracks at several points along the Tungpu Railway, heavy fighting has broken out at the southern end of the railway in Shansi; large Japanese reinforcements rushed to Shansi and also to Kaifeng in Honan in order to check the Chinese drives.

On the Kiangsi front, Chinese forces continuing their advance in vicinity of Nanchang, Kiangsi capital.

France protested to Japan against Japanese planes flying over Indo-China border during a Japanese air raid on Mengtse in Yunnan on April 13. Protest followed China's representation to Indo-China authorities, calling their attention to the violation of the Indo-China border by Japanese aircraft.

Japanese-fostered anti-British and anti-American propaganda campaigns in Japanese occupied areas in central and north China said spreading. Anking, Anhwei capital, latest scene of anti-British campaign, where British goods including B. A. T. cigarettes burned and anti-British posters posted on walls. Anti-British, Anti-American and anti-missionary articles published in more than 30 Japanese-controlled Chinese-language papers.

Mrs. George Fitch, long China resident and leader of the movement in California to aid China, told the House Foreign Affairs Committee that she was convinced China ultimately would win the Sino-Japanese war. She contended, however, that enactment of the Pittman "cash and carry" neutrality proposal would have a "psychological effect which may be disastrous for China." She said a policy of "nothing to Japan and nothing from Japan" in the way of trade would put an end to the Sino-Japanese War "very quickly."

Japanese sentry who jumped on the running board of the car of Dr. Bertram Lillie in Hongkew yesterday died of injuries sustained as a result of the collision, for which he was responsible.

Gen. Hsiung Chien-tung, American and Japanese educated leader of some 20,000 Chinese guerillas operating in the Shanghai area, reported to have been captured by Japanese military police on March 7. Described by the Japanese as the "brains of the anti-Japanese movement in Shanghai," and having fought four major engagements with the Japanese during August and December of last year, Gen. Hsiung, who was alleged to have been executed by the Japanese, is now said still alive and detained in Japanese military headquarters.

Better treatment of Chinese newspapermen by military and civil organs ordered by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek in circular telegram.

The Japanese are reported constructing airdrome near Bocca Tigris Forts in Canton, less than 50 miles from Hongkong.

Gen. Pai Chung-hsi appointed to new concurrent post as Deputy Pacification Commissioner of Kwangsi Province.

April 26

Heavy fighting reported on various fronts. In Honan, fighting is progressing to the east of Peiping-Hankow Railway, where the Japanese are attacking Chinese positions at Taikang and Chihsien.

Chinese reports claim that Chinese troops attacking Hsuchow have reached northern outskirts of city.

In South Shansi, fighting continued in Foushan, southeast of Linfeng, which is situated east of the Tungpu Railway.

In North Kiangsi, following their reported recapture of Kaoan, Chinese troops on the afternoon of April 24 occupied Tacheng, northeast of Kaoan, Pacheng, 25 miles west of Nanchang, claimed recaptured by the Chinese yesterday; Pacheng of strategic importance as it stands on the highway linking Fenghsin and Nanchang, which is the only Japanese line of communications between the two points.

On April 22, Chinese air bombers raided Japanese troop concentrations in Kiukiang for nearly two hours, according to Chungking report.

According to Tokyo **Asahi Shimbun**, Hachiro Arita, Japanese Foreign Minister, will demand Britain and the United States to co-operate with her in carrying out reorganization of the Shanghai Municipal Council along the following lines:

1. Re-organization of the voting system of the International Settlement.
2. Re-organization of the Municipal Council.

Life Begins At ....?

Some say forty, and certainly it is true that many men have done their best work after reaching that age. Much, of course, depends upon the state of the health.

It is impossible to concentrate on your work and to enjoy your leisure to the full if health worries continually assail you, and at middle age such complaints as anaemia, digestive disorders, rheumatic troubles, early decline, nerve weakness are unfortunately all too common. For women especially is this a time of trial.

But, there is a remedy which has brought renewed health and strength to many sufferers; it is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills act directly on the blood, supplying iron in an easily assimilable form; in a very short while there is a gratifying increase in the number of red corpuscles.

With this new, rich, red blood flowing in the veins, the starved nerves are nourished, digestion improves, energy is restored, weight increases and aches and pains become things of the past.

There is such a marked improvement in your health following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that you really feel that life for you has just begun. Obtainable from chemists everywhere.

Who's Who in China

Gen. Chao Tung, guerilla leader; born of peasant family at Hsuiyen, Manchuria, 1911; studied at the National Northeastern University, Mukden, 1930-31; left Mukden for Peiping after the outbreak of the Mukden Incident, Sept. 18, 1931; received military training in the Student Army, National Northeastern University, Peiping, 1931; joined the Chinese guerillas in Manchuria

趙 侗
Gen. Chao Tung

under command of Gen. Teng Teh-mei, spring of 1932; did propaganda work for the cause of national salvation in Manchuria and succeeded in unifying the various mobile units under one command, 1932; appointed director of the Guerilla Officers' Training School in Gen. Teng's Headquarters, 1933; organised some 5,000 guerillas in various districts in Manchuria as the "Northeastern Youth Iron and Blood Army," 1934; this army fought numerous battles against the Japanese and was said to have killed over 2,000 Japanese soldiers, 1934-35; after the death of Gen. Mei Keh-hsiu, Commander-in-Chief of the Army, he was appointed to take his place, 1936; visited Nanking in 1936 and succeeded in obtaining large quantities of arms from the Government in 1937; organised the students and part of the 29th Army into the "North China People's Anti-Japanese Army," August, 1937 and harrassed the rear of the Japanese forces in North China, 1937-39; now, Commander-in-Chief of the "North China People's Anti-Japanese Army" and "Northeastern Youth Iron and Blood Army;" author of "How to Struggle Against the Japanese and Recover Our Lost Territory;" address: 17, Chungking Chuen. Liang Lu-kao, Chungking, Szechuan.

3. Re-organization of the status of the S.M.C.'s extension area."

Party of 40 foreigners, including Americans, Russians, Swedes and Norwegians, arrived at Shanghai from Hankow abroad the U.S.S. **Isabel**, Admiral Harry E. Yarnell's Yangtsze flagship, and the U.S.S. **Oahu**. "Hankow is one of the best places on earth to be away from," was the opinion expressed by the foreign refuge party, whose members declared Hankow is finished as a foreign trading center and place of residence.

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April 27

Recapture of Nanchang by the Chinese claimed by Shanghai Chinese papers: city said in flames. Japanese army spokesman in Shanghai denied Chinese report, saying Japanese troops still in control of the city.

Kaoyu, on the highway west of Nanchang, also reported recaptured yesterday evening.

Ichang, Yangtsze port above Hankow, raided by Japanese aircraft (yesterday) causing some 70 casualties and destruction of more than 100 houses.

Chinese-language daily papers published in the International Settlement of Shanghai officially warned by Shanghai Municipal Council against printing any material likely to disturb peace and order. . ." Similar steps taken by the French Concession authorities. Warnings followed recent representations made by Japanese consular officials to Shanghai Muncipal Council and to various foreign consulates whose nationals are publishing Chinese-language dailies.

Anti-British movement spreading in North China. Agitations against the British extending from Honan to Inner Mongolia, according to foreign correspondents.

Overseas Chinese contributed at least $100,000,000 to China's war chest between July, 1937 and February of 1939, according to spokesman of the Overseas Affairs Commission.

Report that Gen. Chi Hsin-wen, defender of the Morco Polo Bridge at the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in July 7, 1937, had died of illness in Shanghai, officially denied in Chungking. Gen. Chi said to be commanding troops at the front.

*
**

April 28

Continuing their advance, Chinese troops according to reports in Shanghai Chinese papers, claimed to have occupied the Nanchang airdrome outside of Nanchang yesterday after a severe battle in which 400 Japanese soldiers were killed. The Chinese also claimed complete occupation of Kaoan yesterday morning.

The Chinese Government has signed a contract for U.S. $15,000,000 worth of United States military aircraft, according to **Reuter** report from Washington. The contract was said to have been arranged by the China Airmotive Corp., which is the American agent for Chinese aircraft purchases.

Legislation permitting President Roosevelt to "place restrictions on trade and commerce between the United States and any violator of the Nine Power Pact" was introduced in Congress yesterday by Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the powerful Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The legislation is intended to permit the enforcement of embargoes on trade with Japan.

"Considerable numbers" of fresh Japanese troops for the various North China fronts are arriving in Tientsin, according to Japanese army spokesman at Peiping. The reinforcements said totalling some 25,000 men.

Amoy University, now located in Chingting, in west Fukien, bombed by Japanese airplanes. Over 15 bombs were dropped, causing many casualties.

Despite its severace near Nanchang by the Japanese, the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway, which connects East China with the interior via Kiangsi, is still operating, although in two sections, each independently. Through traffic over the railway maintained by a detour south of Nanchang.

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Men and Events

Prof. Yeh Yin-lung has been appointed President of Chungking University, according to report by *Kuomin* on May 6.

•

Dr. John C. Ferguson, for many years a resident of Peiping, who recently returned from a trip to the United States, is now residing in Shanghai. While in the United States, Dr. Ferguson was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University of Southern California.

•

The Philippine Bureau of Mines on May 5 announced that gold production for the first three months of 1939 was valued at Pesos 16,689,450, or U. S. $8,344,725, which is 14 percent above last year's production in the same period. It was predicted that this year's gold production would reach Pesos 70,000,000, or U. S. $35,000,000.

•

A Japanese Army plane, operating in Central China, which has been missing for more than two months, which fact was never announced by the Japanese military authorities, was discovered on May 5 near Shayangchen, on the Han River in Hupeh province. The plane apparently had crashed on Feb. 1, killing all six of the occupants, three army officers and three civilians. The plane was piloted by Major Yuzo Fujita.

•

Some 300 Armenians now residing in Shanghai held their annual patriotic celebration on May 7 at the Russian Club on Avenue Foch. Entertainment included presentation of a play and dancing. The celebration this year was held under the auspices of the youth section of the Armenian Relief Society. Prior to the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937 there were only 100 Armenians residing in Shanghai, the others having come here from other parts of China since the outbreak of hostilities.

•

The Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs, on May 4, announced that all censorship previously exercised over outgoing press telegrams, had been abolished. The correspondents were informed, however, that any who might take advantage of the lack of censorship to spread reports regarded as "hostile" to the Soviet Government, or injurious to its prestige, would be expelled from the country. Censorship over press messages in Moscow has existed practically since the beginning of the Soviet regime. The decision to abolish censorship is supposed to have been made by the new Commissar of Foreign Affairs, V. M. Molotov.

•

Weldon James, correspondent with the *United Press*, who was aboard the U. S. S. Panay when that ship was bombed and sunk by Japanese Army planes in December, 1937, was awarded a Nieman Fellowship at Harvard University, on May 2. The Fellowship was created for the purpose of enabling selected journalists to make a special study of American foreign policy. Ten other American newspapermen were also awarded the Fellowship along with young James. After covering the Sino-Japanese hostilities, Mr. James went to Manila and later was sent to Spain by the *United Press*, where he also had a narrow escape from death when Nationalist bombs damaged a car in which he was riding. He is now in the Washington Bureau of *U. P.* where he covers the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

According to the Tokyo *Miyako*, the new regulations for the "control" of foreigners in Japan, which are now being drafted, will contain a provision that foreign tourists visiting in Japan will not be permitted to remain in the country more than 15 days without special permission of the police authorities.

•

One of the best known periodicals in the United States, *Scribner's Magazine*, suspended publication on May 5, after it had issued its 629th edition. Suspension was due to lack of working capital, according to the announcement, which stated that an attempt would be made to revive the magazine in the autumn.

•

Gen. Shunroku Hata, former Commander-in-Chief of Japanese forces in Central China, who recently was recalled, has refused to leave his house at Setagaya since his return to Japan. According to the *Kokumin Shimbun*, a member of Gen. Hata's family asked him why he did not leave his house. He replied that he would not leave his home until he had completed writing the names of Japanese victims of the war, which are to be inscribed on grave-stones. The newspaper cited this as proof of the general's "strict morality."

The new drug, "sulfaprysidine" recently discovered by a British chemist, is now regarded as a "sure cure" for pneumonia, according to recent report of Harvard Medical School and the American Medical Society. Pneumonia has been responsible for more than 100,000 deaths in the United States annually. The new drug is now available for all physicians in the United States.

•

The Seiyukai Party, one of the two leading political groups in Japan has had a serious internal fight extending over many months, involving the election of a new president and other matters. The split in the party extends deeply into the fundamentals of Japanese politics, but a special "Renovation League" appointed some time ago to make arrangements for a party convention, succeeded on April 30 in electing a new president, Chikuhei Nakajima, former Railway Minister. The other faction in the party has refused to recognize President Nakajima, hence according to the *Asahi Shimbun*, the party is "hopelessly split." The *Yomiuri Shimbun*, in referring to the new president, called him "chunk and pot-bellied." A chief reason for the complications is military pressure upon the political parties to force them into one political group similar to the German Nazis and Italian Fascists.

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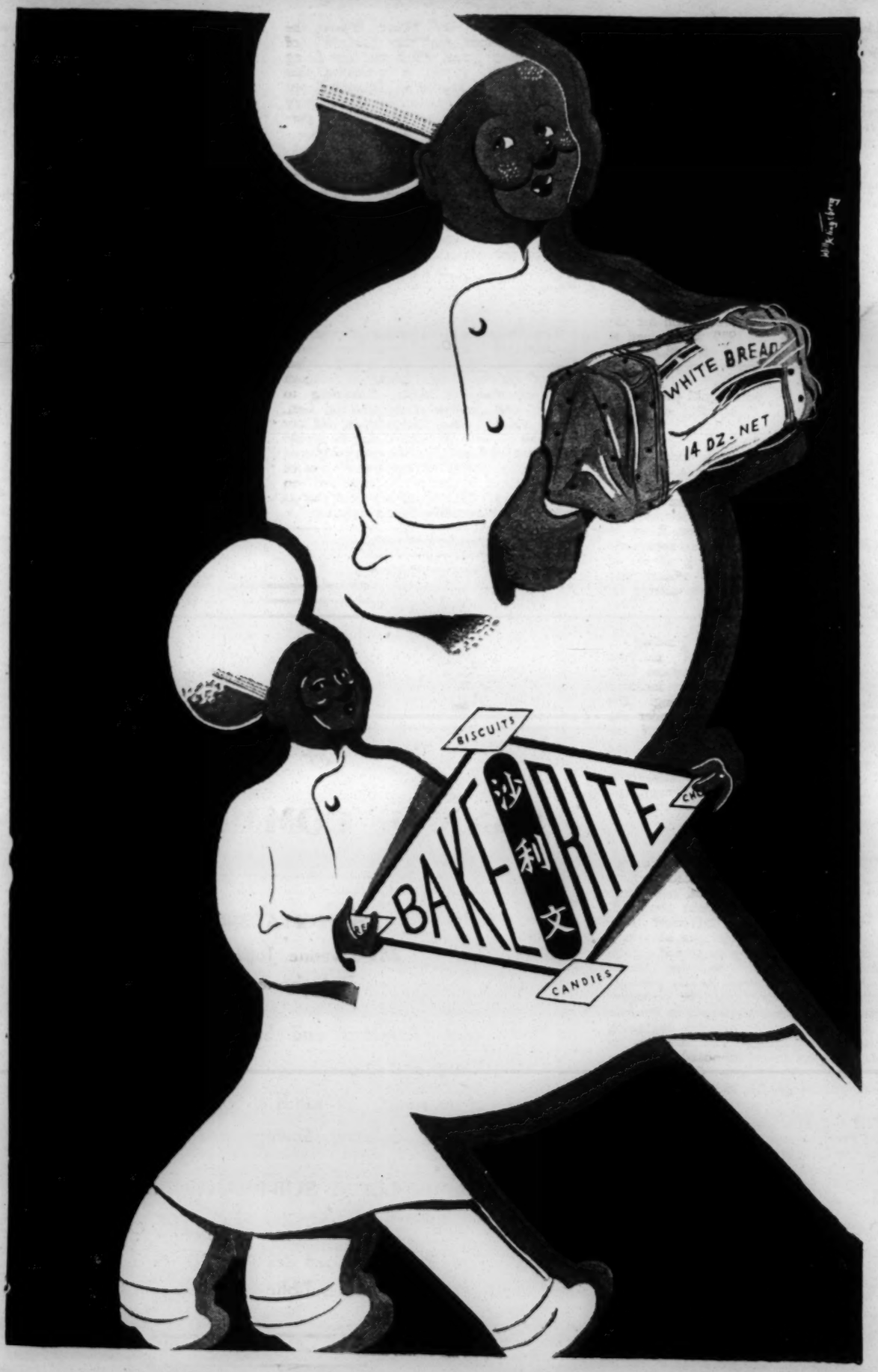
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War-science note from the Tokyo *Yomiuri Shimbun*—"Mrs. Miki has discovered a substitute for coffee."

•

W. E. Fisher, formerly a member of the staff of *The Shanghai Times*, is now traveling in Java, Netherlands Indies.

•

The Yugoslav Minister in Paris, M. Pourich, on May 8 requested the French Government to protect Yugoslav interests in China.

•

Koichi Horio, representative in Shanghai of the *Osaka Mainichi*, returned to Japan on the s.s. Tatuta Maru May 6. He has been succeeded here by T. Imamura.

•

Itsuo Goto, First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Shanghai, has been appointed Sectional Chief in the Bureau of Culture of the Tokyo Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

•

Mrs. C. Kuangson Young, wife of the Chinese Consul-General at Manila, accompanied by their two children, arrived in Manila on May 7 from Europe.

•

The Chinese Store Employees' National Salvation Association in Manila, on May 4 sent the sum of $8,000 to Madame Sun Yat-sen in Hongkong, specifying that the money was to be remitted to the New Fourth Army.

•

Major and Mrs. M. A. Edson and two children, Capt. R. E. Hogaboom and Mrs. Hogaboom and their two children and Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Cloud, all of the U. S. Fourth Marines at Shanghai, departed for the United States on the President Cleveland this week.

•

A group of officials of the Nanking "Reformed" Government, headed by Pao Chen-ching, chief of the third section of the Bureau of Propaganda, departed on May 9 for a trip to Tokyo where conferences will be held with officials of the Tokyo War and Foreign Ministries. The party consisted of 25 persons, according to *Domei*.

•

William Cook Belknap, aged 50 years, member of the staff of the Yee Tsung Tobacco Company, died on Tuesday, May 9, at St. Marie's Hospital. He is survived by Mrs. Helen Williamson Belknap and two children, Alice and Teddy. Funeral services were held at the Kiaochow Road Chapel on Wednesday, May 10. Mr. Belknap's death was due to peritonitis.

•

The U. S. Government has lodged strong representations with the Japanese Government over the bombing of an American Roman Catholic mission property, located at Loting, west Kwangtung province. The mission was bombed, apparently deliberately, on Feb. 25, resulting in the serious wounding of Fr. Robert P. Kennelly, an American priest of the Mary Knoll Mission, and the unroofing of three mission buildings.

•

A formal ceremony marking the reopening of the Chenju Wireless Station last week was preceded by a memorial service honoring Japanese war dead. The ceremony was participated in by Japanese Army, Navy and Consular officials. The Chenju station, constructed by the National Government at Chenju, about 10 miles west of Shanghai, was seriously damaged by Japanese bombers during the course of the fighting in that area in the fall of 1937. Repairs were made by the Central China Telecommunications Company, an organization created by the Japanese Army for taking over all Chinese radio, telegraphic and telephone installations in the Shanghai district.

Lee You-dou, a Chinese push-cart coolie, died on May 6 at St. Luke's hospital from injuries received when he was knocked down by a Japanese military truck on Seward Road. The Japanese truck did not stop, according to the report in the Chinese papers.

•

Community Church, Shanghai, has scheduled its annual dinner for Wednesday evening, May 17, at 7:30 o'clock. The program this year will emphasize the international character of the Church membership. Dr. John Earl Baker, chairman of the Governing Board, will preside.

•

The *Chinese-American Daily News* reported on May 9 that two Chinese workers who had been employed by the British-American Tobacco Company for more than 10 years, had been arrested by four Japanese plain clothes gendarmes. The arrests were made on May 8 as the men were crossing the Chapoo Road bridge across Soochow Creek on their way to work in the company factory, located in the Hongkew district.

•

Paul V. McNutt, U. S. High Commissioner to the Philippine Commonwealth, has requested permission from President Roosevelt to stop over in Shanghai for a survey of the situation, on his way home to the United States. Mr. McNutt visited Shanghai on the U. S. S. Augusta last year and is regarded as an outstanding candidate for the presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket in the national election next year.

•

Laborers engaged in demolishing an old building in Hongkong on May 7 discovered a cache of 50,000 silver dollars believed to have been hidden in the wall in 1850 by Daniel Richard Caldwell, who served as Register-General of the British Colony for several years prior to 1862. According to the Hongkong records, Caldwell had a notorious career and was charged with leadership of a pirate gang and proprietorship of brothels.

•

The crowning act of heroism of the Imperial Japanese Army, stationed in the Hongkew section, this week, was the detention of 989 Chinese pigs which had been brought to Shanghai to provide food for the population of the city. Having defeated most of the Chinese armed forces in the Shanghai district, the Japanese recently have centered their attention upon Chinese pig-dealers, the Japanese object being to force the Chinese to ship their pigs on Japanese boats, have them slaughtered at a Japanese-controlled market in Hongkew and—pay a tax imposed by the Japanese Army. The Chinese pig-dealers thus far have successfully resisted the Japanese pig-mopping-up spring drive.

Tokyo Blast Kills 19 Persons, Injures 151

Nineteen persons were killed and at least 151 injured in an explosion in a celluloid plant in the Shimura suburb of Tokyo on May 9. A disastrous fire followed the explosion, and the flames spread to the adjoining factory of the Japan Fireworks Company, where terrific explosions occurred.

In addition to the celluloid plant, eight other plants and more than 20 private houses in the vicinity were totally or partly destroyed by the blasts and the accompanying fire. *Domei* said the disaster was caused by a fire in a truck carrying celluloid, this fire being started by a driver who carelessly discarded a lighted cigarette butt in the vehicle.

Judge Helmick Rules Against Insurance Co.

A motion asking that the Hwa Tung Electrical and General Engineering Works, a Chinese firm, be ordered to post U.S. $1,500 security with the United States Court for China in connection with a civil suit involving the Home Insurance Company, an American concern, was over-ruled by Judge Milton J. Helmick in a decision handed down last week.

The Chinese firm has brought civil action against the American company in an effort to settle a dispute over insurance claims. Although the defendant, the American firm asked that the Chinese company post security to cover court costs in San Francisco in the event the case is taken to the Ninth District Court of Appeals.

In submitting the motion, the insurance company pointed out that unless this money is posted, the Chinese firm has the advantage in the event a decision made in Shanghai is reversed by the appeal tribunal. In other words, the appeal court can't collect court costs from a non-American firm without some sort of security posted in advance.

Reasons for Ruling

In handing down a decision on this point of law, Judge Helmick said: "The Court is fully aware of the defendant's dilemma and of the disadvantage of American appellents against non-American appellees, in this jurisdiction, but the Court knows of no remedy it can afford. The Court knows of no rule in the United States whereby an appellee can be required to give security for appellate costs as a condition to answering an appeal and even in the United States an appellant prosecuting an appeal against a judgment-proof appellee would have no remedy for the collection of his costs in case of success of the appeal."

In conclusion Judge Helmick stated that under Rule J of the Procedure of the United States Court for China, "the power to require security . . . is discretionary with the Court and should be somewhat sparingly used because a great number of plaintiffs in this Court are non-Americans whose access to this Court for relief must not be made burdensome."

Japanese Irked by Delay in Handing Over Suspects

Japanese military authorities in Tientsin were angered last week over the alleged dilatory tactics being employed by Mr. E. G. Jamieson, British Consul-General, in handing over to them four Chinese being held by the British authorities for the murder of Cheng Hsi-kang, manager of the Tientsin branch of the Federal Reserve Bank, in a motion picture theater on April 9, according to a *Domei* report. Mr. Charles Glauser, chief engineer of the Energie Electrique de Tientsin, was killed, while Mr. Talat Mansouroff, was seriously wounded, as they stood in the way of the escaping assassin.

The four suspects were arrested by the British Concession authorities on April 23. Under the terms of a memorandum addressed by the British authorities to Mr. Shigenori Tashiro, Japanese Consul-general, immediately after the shooting affray, the handing over of the suspects, in the event of their capture, was promised, Japanese authorities claimed. Mr. Jamieson was alleged to have refused to comply with a Japanese request for the handing over of the suspects pending consultation with his home government.

New Books of Interest in the Far East

Europe's Recent History

FALLEN BASTIONS: THE CENTRAL EUROPEAN TRAGEDY—By G.E.R.Gedye. London, Victor Gollancz Ltd., 1939. 519 pages, maps, index.

Across the map of Europe stretches a mountain chain which forms a barrier against German movement southward—the Swiss Alps, the Styrian Alps, the Sudetic Alps, the Carpathians and the Alps of Transylvania. With the fall of Austria came the first breach in this natural bastion. But this route through Austria could not be used safely for aggression so long as Czechoslovakia was intact. With her Sudetic mountains she and Italy controlled the old Teutonic highway of Rhine and Main leading down into the Danube country. Czechoslovakia and Poland held the old Teutonic-Mongolian highway to the Danube basin through the gateway of Moravia. And with Rumania, Czechoslovakia blocked the old route which led from the East through the eastern Carpathians to the Danube.

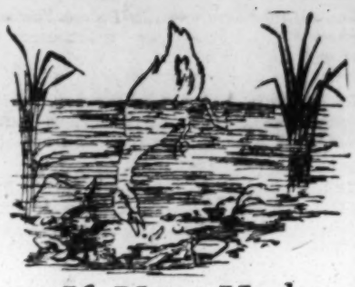
With the destruction of Czechoslovakia, these three ancient military highways are open for Germany to dominate the whole Danube basin. Bismarck himself said: "He who controls Bohemia controls Europe."

It is the thesis of Mr. Gedye that the policy of Britain and France *vis-a-vis* Austria and Czechoslovakia has not merely permitted Germany to surmount these barriers, but also to prepare for a sweeping movement to the east. Mussolini himself saw the essential weakness of permitting the southward movement of Germany. Up to the time that he stupidly allowed Germany to encourage him into the disastrous entanglements of Abyssinia and Spain, Mussolini stood guard over Austria.

The author, Mr. Gedye, was resident for thirteen years in Vienna; during the first four years he was Central European correspondent for the London *Times* and subsequently correspondent for the *Daily Express*. He was expelled from Austria by the Germans after their coup of March, 1938 because of his article describing the armed detention of Austrian army officers in the Chancellery, by German army officers on the very day of Hitler's visit to Vienna, when the German and Austrian armies were supposed to be celebrating a fraternal reunion. Gedye was an eyewitness of this incident.

Following his expulsion, he went directly to Czecholovakia, where there was unanimous opinion that Czechoslovakia must defend herself against the threatening German aggression. Even thus early, in the face of the Czechoslovakian will to resist, Gedye asserts that he found on a short visit to Britain that the Chamberlain government was facilitating the surrender of Czechoslovakia's national integrity. In respect to this he makes some very pungent observations on British policy—on the Runciman visit, the "Cliveden Set" luncheon party when Chamberlain let it be known that would not prevent the break-up of Czechoslovakia, and the subsequent parliamentary questioning.

The section devoted to Austria makes up the major part of the book. This story of post-war Austria is a swift drama moving to its tragic climax—Schuschnigg's



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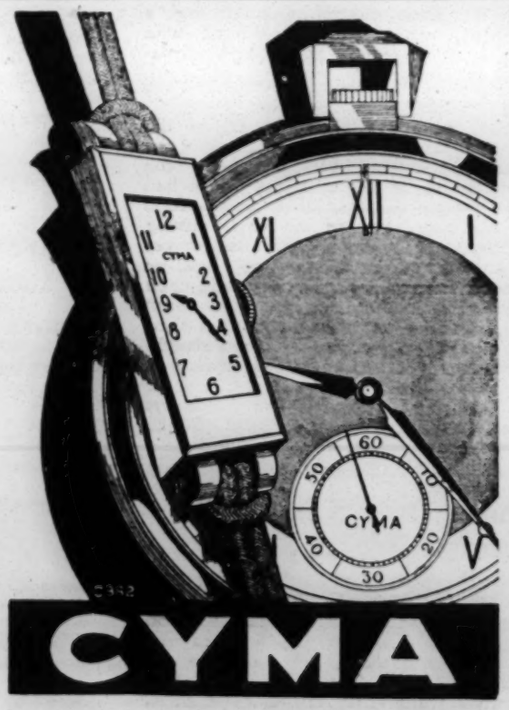

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visit to Hitler at Berchtesgarden in February, 1938. This visit is perhaps unique in diplomatic relations—outrageous treatment, personal insult and vilification by the head of one sovereign state to the head of another sovereign state.

The Austrian personalities of this period were men of force and power; The "No Mercy Cardinal" Seipel was the Chancellor who initiated the policy of destroying the Social-Democrats, thus weakening the greatest internal bulwark for Austrian independence. Unfortunately his bigoted political policy became the sacred heritage of his successors, Dollfuss and Schuschnigg. Seipel's nickname, Autrichelieu, was suggestive of the characteristics of his French pattern, Richelieu.

Dollfuss, the peasant-politician, was a master in the art of publicity and propaganda. His name, Millemetternich, referring to his small stature, was not less a tribute to his popular appeal than a reference to his reactionary prototype of the nineteenth century, Metternich. Gedye finds Dollfuss' real tragedy to be not his callous murder by the Nazis, but that Dollfuss "with his unusual personal courage, energy and determination, his political agility and personal charm, should have destroyed Austrian liberty in the name of Austrian independence." This thesis Gedye well supports. Dollfuss' February, 1934 attack on the Austrian socialists, and their destruction, Gedye considers the gravest political error. By this move he believes the Austrian government destroyed the only possible allies in their struggle against the imported and unpopular fascism of the Heimwehr.

Kurt von Schuschnigg is shown as one who reaped the inevitable results of the policies begun by his predecessors. There is a very striking account of Schuschnigg at the time of Mussolini's withdrawal from Austrian protection, as well as a circumstantial account of the ordeal at Berchtesgarden.

Other Austrian leaders who play an important part during these years are: Dr. Otto Bauer, intellectual, Jewish agnostic and spiritual leader of the Socialist party; the hot-tempered and disdainful Stahremberg; Major Fey.

The section of the book which deals with Czechoslovakia was of course written before the events of the past two months. The author retells the Nazi technique of "sheer inversion, perversion and prevarication" which accompanied the "stealing" of the Sudeten area, a much more invidious use of propaganda in international diplomacy than was evidenced in the annexation of Austria.

Fallen Bastions is a powerful indictment of post-war diplomacy, a textbook in the technique of dictatorial aggression, an earnest of the growing shadow of terror and fascism over the Balkan peninsula. Mr. Gedye has written a history of post-war Austria which is a definite contribution to the understanding of present European problems.

F.M.R.

A Grand Old Lady

MY DAYS OF STRENGTH—By Anne Walter Fearn. Harper and Brothers, New York. 297 pages, illustrated.

The fact that the printed story of the life of Dr. Anne Walter Fearn arrived in Shanghai the same week cables were received telling of her death in California will make her friends and acquaintances in the Far East all the more eager to read *My Days of Strength*. Especially since the book as a whole is an almost perfect reflected image of the author herself in her most expansive moments.

It is extremely difficult for a local reviewer to give an objective opinion of the record of this American woman doctor's forty years in China. Carl Crow, in a foreword, says: "It would be presumptuous to introduce her in the Far East for she is the best-known and best-loved woman between Suez and the China Coast."

Dr. Fearn's life was remarkably varied. From tiny Holly Springs, Mississippi, to Pennsylvania Women's Medical College, to Soochow and Shanghai for medical work, around and around the world for pleasure and for health, she saw and accomplished amazing things. She came to China for one year and stayed more than forty. In that stretch of time, among other things, she delivered 6,017 babies of many nationalities, both in and out of wedlock; headed campaigns against foot-binding, mosquitoes, child slavery; took a leading part in all civic betterment programs; entertained lavishly for famous visitors to Shanghai and for the international residents of Shanghai; ran a hospital the like of which had never been seen before nor will be again: luxurious as a resort hotel, with expert medical care for the patient and velvet-smooth refreshments for visitors.

Her book will be read and enjoyed by all those who have experienced the China scene. There are too many good things in it to attempt to mention any of them in a review. Those unfamiliar with the East will find a most readable account of a life crowded with happenings, amusing and tragic, turning the commonplace into the dramatic, full of warmth and humanity and joy of living.

Miss Frances Russell deserves much praise, too, for in helping prepare the book for publication she accentuated the reflection of the personality of the late Dr. Anne Walter Fearn.

M. V.

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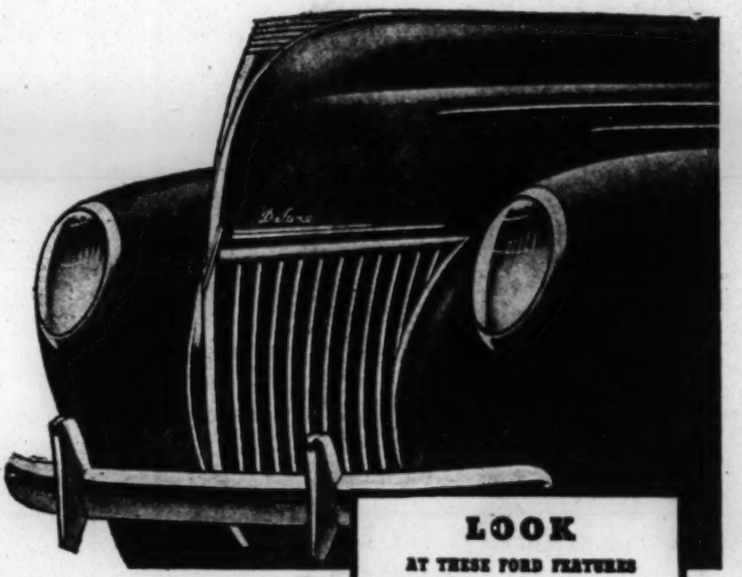

Ford performance, traditional for a generation, has reached new heights in the brilliant records of the 1939 V-8. And now Ford leadership in the field of style is equally outstanding. "The smartest cars on the road" is the way owners describe their new Fords. Smartest in action. Smartest in appearance. Leaders, as they deserve to be.

LOOK

AT THESE FORD FEATURES

- **Style leadership**—The luxury car in the low-price field.
- **V-type 8-cylinder Engine**—Eight cylinders give smoothness. Small cylinders give economy.
- **Hydraulic Brakes** — Easy-acting — quick, straight stops.
- **Triple-Cushioned Comfort** — New flexible roll-edge seat cushions, soft transverse springs, double-acting hydraulic shock absorbers.
- **Stabilized Chassis** — No front-end bobbing or dipping. Level ride.
- **Scientific Sound-proofing** — Noises hushed for quiet ride.

FORD V-8

Ford

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